THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 34. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE HUDSON RIVER R. R. ACCIDENT

Incredible Barbarities.

Wholesale Murder Attempt in Ohio

Firing Into a Church.

The Tragedy in the Tombs.

The Alabama Claims to be Settled

THE HUDSON HOLOCAUST.

Wretched Inhumanity—Brutal Treatment of the Dead Bodies—Appearance of the Ruins—The Late Dr. Nancrede.

From the New York papers of this morning we take the following additional particulars of the Hudson River Railroad disaster:—

WRETCHED INHUMANITY.

Help was tardily sent for and tardily arrived, Superintendent Toucey seems to have tried to do his duty, but disorganization and "confusion worse confounded" reigned. All the stories previously told of the inhumanity displayed are in part true. This is partly chargeable upon the railroad laborers, but more so upon the fiends who swarmed like vultures around the bodies, robbed them, broke open trunks, rifled them of their contents, read letters found upon the bodies with jeers, and indulged in various vulgar deviltries. There was no control exercised over them until Mr. Charles Bullock, the Cold Spring station agent, drew his revolver and drove them away. Mr. H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, also rendered valuable services in enforcing order. These and other gentlemen deserve credit for their deeds. They labored up to their knees in the water and oil, taking out the bodies and caring for the property.

CONDITION OF THE BODIES.

They state that the roofs of the two first sleeping-cars were entirely blown off by the explosion, and the bodies for the most part were found floating upon the surface of the water, face downward, their clothing being saturated with kerosene, as was the money, jewelry, and papers found on their persons. All were elegantly dressed, one lady wearing costly diamond rings, watch chain, etc. Some of their limbs were burned to the bone; other parts were parboiled. Their faces were swollen but not distorted, and indicated that one or two gasps of suffocation ended the death agony. The oil had given a saffron tinge to some parts of the skin, and the eyelashes and whiskers of the men were in some cases burnt off close. Nearly all retained their hair. But one, a lady, had her face destroyed.

APPEARANCE OF THE RUINS—THE NEW BRIDGE.

The appearance of the ruins is desolate in the extreme. The new bridge is nearly in order to run a train over, and all the energies and sympathies of the railroad company seem given up to that work, rather than to the task of searching for the lost bodies. Rails and iron-work from the wreck, warped by the intense heat, car-wheels, half-consumed trunks, and the charred ends of timbers are piled in confusion in the ghastly creek. A strong odor of kerosene pervades the air, and the snow-clad ice is moist with the oil. Throngs of country people surround the place, with countenances overspread with consternation. And, singular to relate, merry sleighing parties are made up to visit the dreadful spectacle.

DR. NANCREDE.

Dr. Samuel J. G. Nancrede, who lost his life by the disaster, was a native of Philadelphia, son of the late eminent physician, Dr. Joseph G. Nancrede, and grandson of the old naval hero, Commodore Truxtos. Dr. Nancrede received both his classical and medical education at the University of Pennsylvania. He took his medical degree in 1851, but having inherited a sufficiency of worldly goods, and being of a delicate physical constitution, he has never practised his profession, though, since his residence in this city he has acted as medical examiner to one of our life insurance companies. He was well known, and much esteemed in the higher walks of social life in his native city, and much beloved by a large circle of personal friends who deeply deplore his untimely end. He has resided in the city for the last two or three years, during which time he has been a great sufferer from the gout, for the relief of which most distressing malady he has made two or three visits to the famous waters of St. Catharines, Canada, whither he was bound in search of health when the destroyer overtook him. He leaves a wife and son ten years of age, to whom he was most tenderly attached, and whose grief at their dreadful loss cannot be measured.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Important Announcement from Gen. Schenck.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes:—

There is the very best authority for the announcement that the Alabama claims and the fishery troubles are to be immediately settled. Minister Schenck, in conversation this evening, remarked that the public will know within twenty-four hours why he is detained, and the inference drawn from this and other hints dropped in official circles is, that a commissioner will be in this city to-morrow with power to negotiate a treaty, and that General Schenck is to have charge of the matter on the part of the United States.

It is known that a proposition for a partial settlement has already been made by authority of the British Government, but that, the terms being unsatisfactory to the United States, the negotiations were postponed. It is supposed that the agent who is expected to-morrow will have more extended powers. Mr. Sumner says there is no ground for the statement, editorially made by a New York journal, that he stands in the way of a settlement with England, urging that no arbitration can be complete which does not include the question of the premature recognition of belligerent rights.

The New York *Times'* correspondent says:—"There will be sent to the Senate to-morrow the highly important and interesting correspondence which has taken place within the past few days between Secretary Fish and Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, regarding the adjustment of the questions now pending between this Government and Great Britain. The public will rejoice to learn that such an expression has been made by the British Government, through Mr. Thornton, and so promptly responded to by the President, through Mr. Fish, that a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of all the questions now unsettled is probable. Indeed, the temper in which the subject has been considered, and the results which are foreshadowed, will undoubtedly create a feeling of satisfaction and delight throughout the country. This new departure looks to the adjustment not alone of the fisheries question, but of the Alabama, the St. Lawrence navigation, the San Juan boundary, and any other pending matters, including the claims of British citizens for acts done, property destroyed, and losses in the Rebellion."

ATTEMPTED WHOLESALE MURDER.

A Colored Assassin Conceals Himself at a Church Door and Fires a Dozen Shots Into the Retiring Congregation.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Tuesday evening says:—

Last evening, in the quiet little suburban town of Greenwood, adjoining Lockland, there was enacted a bloody sensation which disturbed its usual equanimity. A colored man by the name of Robinson, who has on two former occasions been concerned in very serious affairs, one of which was the killing of a man about a year and a half ago, was the principal aggressor in this terrible affair.

It appears that Robinson, like "Othello," had been afflicted with the pangs of jealousy for some time past. He felt that nothing would satisfy him in his then moody and revengeful disposition but blood, and with that object in view armed himself with two revolvers and a carbine and started on his bloody and treacherous mission shortly after nightfall. Arriving near the colored Methodist church in Greenwood, he stationed himself where he could obtain a good view of the front door.

Here he awaited with the ferocity and impatience of a bloodhound until the services were over, and then, as the congregation had about half emerged into the open air, he fired his carbine into the crowd. This shot failing to wound any, he again placed his carbine to his shoulder, and taking better aim, again fired. A shriek followed the report, and a piercing cry rang out, "Good God, I'm shot!"

Consternation now took possession of the crowd, for the second shot had convinced them that it was a deliberate attack made upon them. Some ran into the church and others, more undaunted, gathered around the wounded man to offer assistance. But no sooner were they gathered around the prostrate man than a third and a fourth shot were fired by the concealed assassin, and this time Copeland was shot. Again the crowd wavered, some fell back into the church, while others sought safety by a rapid retreat elsewhere.

The demon seeing the crowd flying, emptied the chambers of one of his pistols, and this time wounded Mr. Busby and his wife. This seemed to satisfy his thirst for revenge, and he made an attempt to escape, but he did not succeed, for that same evening he was pursued and hunted like a wild beast by the excited populace. He was finally secured by the Marshal of Lockland, and placed in durance, but such is the animosity exhibited by the friends of the sufferers that it is feared he will be summarily disposed of by a tribunal of his fellow-citizens.

Some of the parties shot are badly wounded, and our informant, Auditor La Rue, thinks dangerously.

Such a fiendish attempt at wholesale murder has seldom been made. Had the parties who had aroused his jealousy been singled out as his victims, the analysis of his fiendishness would be clear, but to deliberately fire into a promiscuous crowd is beyond comprehension, unless he was indifferent to who were the objects of his wrath, and that murder by wholesale was all he desired.

THE NEW YORK "TOMBS" TRAGEDY.

The Maine Bond Robbery Case—Suicide of Stevens—A Remarkable Letter.

The N. Y. *Express* of last evening says:—

About 11 o'clock last night, when the keepers of the City Prison were making their rounds, and inspecting cells to see if all was right, when they came to that occupied by a Mr. S. S. Stevens they were horrified at finding him suspended by the neck from the top of his cell door by means of a portion of the bed clothing. He was immediately cut down and the physician of the Tombs summoned, but all efforts to restore animation failed. Captain John Stacom, the warden of the City Prison, was at once sent for, and on his arrival an examination of the cell was made, and the following note, written in lead pencil, on both sides of a soiled piece of foolscap paper, was found, addressed to Warden Stacom. The note was as follows:—

TOMBS, Feb. 7, 1871.—Mr. Warden Stacom, City Prison, New York—Dear Sir:—Before another morning dawns I shall have gone on that "journey from which no traveller returns"—that we have any authentic account of. My brain for the last ten days has been under terrific excitement, and I came to the resolve to put an end to an existence which had become most miserable for having been convicted on a false charge by Andrew Hayford, the Mayor of Belfast, and George W. Buckmar, of the same city, and Monroe Young, of Ellsworth, Me. I say now, as I hope soon to appear before my God, that there was not *one* word of truth in the evidence, so help me Almighty God. They will get their reward, and on their hands rests the blood of an innocent man. Please have me sent to my daughter, who is at No. 241 West Forty-third street, in as quick a way as possible, without coffin, and telegraph to H. McCrickle, of Bangor, of the affair, and publish this short notice in the city papers, and oblige, yours truly, S. S. STEVENS.

On the margin of a fragment of a daily newspaper was written the following:—

"I meant to have added in the body of the note that I would not suffer the disgrace of the State's prison for a crime I was innocent of."

The daughter of Mr. Stevens, who is alluded to in the above note, arrived at the Tombs early this morning in company with some friends, and seemed to be overwhelmed with sorrow over the fate of her father.

Mr. Stevens was not sentenced, and great efforts were making to insure his release from prison, and an abandonment of the charge on which he was convicted. He was a member in good standing and of some prominence, in the Masonic fraternity, and his brother Masons will see that the remains have a decent interment. Many of the fraternity called daily at the Tombs to see him, and this morning several of them interested themselves in arranging the body and preparing it for the undertaker.

A GLASS GUILLOTINE.

A Man's Neck Cut by a Piece of Falling Window Plate—A Fearful Death.

The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* of the 2d instant has the following particulars of an accident reported by telegraph:—

Yesterday about noon, a singular accident occurred in front of the store of Mr. Laurent Uter, dealer in looking-glasses, etc., in the Toure buildings. Five or six workmen were engaged in setting up a large glass plate in the frame of the show window, to replace a broken one.

The plate being of unusual dimensions, about eight feet by ten, the operation required considerable care and no little skill. A gentleman passing near the place at the time entered the store, and, in a somewhat officious manner, warned the workmen of the great dangers attending such operations, at the same time he exhibited one of his wrists where could be plainly seen an ugly scar, occasioned, he said, by an accident resulting from putting up a similar plate. He, however, offered his services to assist the workmen, saying that he understood the business thoroughly. His offer of services were declined several times, but he persisted in his determination, and actually took hold of the glass as it was being pushed into the show-case edgewise.

The employes were inside the window, while the young man stood outside and grasped the lower corner of the plate. Just at this moment a large piece of the upper corner of the glass broke, falling upon the young man's neck and sliding down to the sidewalk. The other workmen meanwhile let go their hold, and the remainder of the plate was also shattered to pieces. The young man, as he arose from the ground, to which he had been prostrated, said "Send for a doctor," and his life's blood was seen spurting from his neck in large quantities. He was immediately led into a drug store, where he expired within five minutes after the accident.

At the inquest a *post-mortem* examination was made on the body of the young man, eliciting that the deceased had received a cut seven or eight inches long across the left side of the neck, which severed the carotid artery, causing death.

GAMBETTA'S SUCCESSOR.

M. Emmanuel Arago, the New French Minister of the Interior.

A despatch from Bordeaux states that a decree dated February 6 has been published, announcing the appointment of M. Emmanuel Arago to the Ministry of the Interior, as successor to M. Leon Gambetta, whose insubordination to the Paris Government rendered a change necessary.

The new Minister of the Interior is the eldest son of the distinguished astronomer and statesman, Francois Arago, and was born in Paris August 6, 1812. He is an advocate, and was elected a member of the Council of Advocates. His name, as well as his opinions and tendencies, caused him to be retained in several political cases of importance. He defended Barbes and Martin Bernard in 1839.

In 1848 he took an active part in the revolution, and on the morning of February 24 protested from the balcony of the *Nationale* against the abdication of Louis Philippe, declared the monarchy extinct, and called for a Provisional Government. He was at once appointed by his Republican friends to oppose the proclamation of the Regency, and ran to the Palais Royal with Sarrans, Jr., Chaix, and Dumeril. They arrived at the door of the chamber in time to see the Duchess of Orleans and her son enter.

When M. Dupin had read from the tribune the abdication which announced the regency, Emmanuel Arago rose and loudly proclaimed that royalty was by this act extinct, and the people objected to a regency. Lamartine and other deputies followed, and a Provisional Government was organized on the spot.

In a few days it was announced in Paris that Lyons was in a most excited state owing to the stoppage of trade and the destitution of the workmen, and Arago was immediately despatched by the Provisional Government as Commissary-general, with plenary powers to act according to his discretion. Finding that (the question being one of food) the danger was imminent, Arago gave an order on the Receiver-General for the sum of five hundred thousand francs, to be immediately applied to the relief of the distressed.

This action was subsequently misrepresented and made the subject of furious party invective, but he was afterwards justified by a vote of the Assembly. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Pyrenees-Orientales, and was despatched to Berlin as Envoy Extraordinary, May 25, 1848. He resigned on the election of Louis Napoleon as President, and returning to Paris, continued in steady opposition to the Government.

He protested strongly against the Roman expedition. Not leaving France after the *coup d'etat*, he resumed the practice of law in Paris, and in 1867 defended Berezowski. He was again in politics in 1869, and in the general elections of that year was the candidate of the Opposition both in the Eastern Pyrenees and in the Var, but was elected in neither. In the special elections of the November following he was a candidate from Paris and was elected. On the downfall of the empire in September last he became a member of the Government of National Defense, but has not until the present been in any special responsible position.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871.

The local money market to-day is quite dull and rates are easy. Outside speculative circles there is only a moderate demand for loans, and with a steady increase in the available supply no difficulty is experienced by good borrowers in supplying all their wants at reasonable rates. We quote on call at 5@6 per cent., and choice business paper is in demand and scarce at 6½@8 per cent., according to dates and credit.

The gold market is moderately active and steady, ranging from 111⅝ to 111¾.

There is a good demand for Government bonds at a slight advance on last night's closing figures.

Stocks were active and unsettled. City 6s, new and old, sold at 101¼, and issues prior to '62 at 102. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 88.

Reading Railroad was active, selling at 49⅛, and falling to 49⅜; Camden and Amboy changed hands at 117¼, and closed at 116½; Pennsylvania fell from 60⅞ to 60⅝; small sales of Lehigh Valley at 60⅜; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley at 46⅝, a slight advance.

The balance of the list was quiet, the only sales being in Schuylkill, which was taken at 8½. 34½ was offered for Lehigh. No further sales are reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3700	City 6s, Old	101¾	$200	Read deb bds.	79
$13000	City 6s, New	101¾	9 sh	Cam & Am.	117¼
$300	do. prior to '62	102	9	do.	117⅛
$600	do.	101¾	8	do.	116¾
$2000	Leh Gold L.	88	58	do.	116⅝
$2000	do.	88	300 sh	Read R.	860. 45⅜
244 sh	Penna R.	60¾	15	do.	49⅜
250	do.	60¾	100	do.	49-44
40	do.	60¾	300	do.	b30. 49¼
15	do.	60¾	500	do.	s5. 44¾
50	do.	60¾	300	do.	s60. 49¼
500	do.	b60. 60¾	500	do.	b60. 49¼
100	do.	60¾	9 sh	Leh V R.	61¼
100	do.	s60. 60¾	15 sh	Minehill R.	51¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113¾; do. 1862, 111¼@111¼; do. 1864, 110¼@110½; do. 1865, 110¾@110¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾@109½; do. 1867, do. 109¼@109¾; do. 1868, do. 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¼@111½; Gold, 111¼@111¾; Silver, 106@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 795@810; Central Pacific Railroad, 925@935; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700@715.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111¼@111¼; do. 1864, 110¾@110¾; do. 1865, July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., July, 1867, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109¾@109¾; 5s 10-40, 110@110¼. Gold, 111¼@111¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Curr'cy 6s, 111¼@111½.

NAHE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning old quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M. ..... 110¾ 12 28 P. M. 110¾
10·40 " 110¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.—Bark is quiet at $30 ₮ ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Tanners' bark ranges from $7 to $22 ₮ cord for chestnut and Spanish oak.

Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce and commands 11¾c. ₮ pound. Timothy is nominal at $6·25, and Flaxseed at $2·10.

The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being principally from the local trade, who purchase of the higher grades of extra families, which command full prices. Sales of 1900 barrels, including superfine at $5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50 as in quality. Rye Flour has advanced, and 100 barrels sold at $6.

The demand for Wheat has subsided, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Indiana red at $1·58@1·60; Ohio do. at $1·58@1·60; amber at $1·62@1·65; and white at $1·84@1·90. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Western. Corn is dull at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at 78@79c., and Western mixed at 77c. Oats are steady, with sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 60c.

In Barley and Malt no sales.

Whisky is dull at 94c. for Western iron-bound.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Cotton quiet; sales 2000 bales uplands at 15¾c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour quiet; sales 10,000 barrels State at $6·10@7·10; Ohio at $6·80@7·45; Western at $6·10@7·85; Southern at $6·90@8·75. Wheat dull and without decided change. Corn steady; sales 38,000 bushels new mixed Western at 84@85c. Oats firmer; sales 29,000 bushels Ohio at 63½@67c. Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard firm; steam, 12¼@13¼; kettle, 13¾c. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 5 per cent. Gold, 111⅛@111¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¼; do. 1864, do., 110¾; do. 1865, do. 110¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 61¼; Missouri 6s, 89¾; Canton Co., 7s¾; Cumberland preferred, 29; New York Central and Hudson River, 93⅛; Erie, 21⅜; Reading, 98⅜; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 111¾; Michigan Southern, 94; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96; Chicago and Rock Island, 99½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Western Union Telegraph, 46¼.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Distress in Paris.

The Retirement of Gambetta.

End of the Extremist Programme.

The Elections in France

The Eastern Question Settled.

Turkey and Roumania.

Wreck of the Crescent City.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Philadelphia Coronership

FROM EUROPE.

Col. Halpine, the Fenian Leader, Released.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Col. Halpine, one of the released Fenian prisoners, is a passenger on board the Cunard steamship Siberia, which sailed from Queenstown on Wednesday for Boston.

Queen Victoria's Name Hissed.

John Locke, M. P. for Southwark, in an address to his constituents last evening, expressed himself in favor of a grant by Parliament of a dowry to the Princess Louisa. The announcement created a great uproar in the meeting, and the utterance of the Queen's name was hissed.

The Proposed Dowry to Princess Louisa.

At a meeting of workmen last night it was resolved to hold public meetings in the metropolis and provinces, to protest against granting a dowry.

Paris Thanks London for Material Aid.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Under the date of Paris, February 7, Jules Favre has written to the Lord Mayor of London expressing the gratitude of the Government and people of Paris for the munificent gift of food received from the metropolis of England. The letter says that

The Distress in Paris

has been very great and still continues, but that the city is tranquil.

A despatch from Wilhelmshohe, says that the

Ex-Emperor Napoleon has Issued a Proclamation

to the French people in reference to the elections. The Paris press confirms the statement that

France is to Withdraw from the Treaty of Commerce

with England.

M. M. Picard and Favre,

of the Paris Government, have accepted candidatures for the National Assembly.

The Tunis Difficulty Not Yet Adjusted.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A despatch from Florence dated the 8th, says that in the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Venosta made an announcement that the difficulty with the Government of Tunis was not yet adjusted. He added that the Italian Government was disposed to press the subject to an early issue. Speeches were subsequently made by several members of the opposition, who urged the sending of a fleet to Tunis.

The Eastern Question Peacefully Settled.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—Sir Andrew Buchanan, [the British Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, leaves his post on Saturday on a prolonged leave of absence. This fact is considered a symptom that the Eastern question has entered upon a peaceful phase, and that there is scarcely a possibility of trouble in that quarter.

Turkey and Roumania.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A despatch from Belgrade says that the Turkish Government is concentrating a large force of troops on the Roumanian frontier, and announces that they will remain there while the treaty of Paris of 1856 is observed.

Wreck of the Steamer Crescent City.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The steamship Crescent City, Captain Williams, from New Orleans, January 12, for Liverpool, is aground on the coast of Ireland, and will, it is feared, become a total wreck. The passengers, crew, and specie got ashore safely, but there is little hope of saving the cargo. The Crescent City is owned by the Merchants' Steamship Company, is of 1209 tons register, and was built at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1866.

The Elections in France.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A despatch has just been received from Havre which says that Messrs. Thiers, Questior, Buce, and Cordier have been chosen to the National Assembly for the Department of the Seine Inferieure. The cities of Havre and Lille were carried by the republicans.

Gambetta's Successor.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 8.—The Paris Government of National Defense has at last acted with decision. A decree published to-day and dated on the 6th inst. appoints M. Emmanuel Arago Minister of the Interior in place of M. Leon Gambetta. It is not known whether Gambetta resigned or was removed. His retirement, however, puts an end to the programme of the extremists, and removes the political disqualifications put upon the Orleans and Bonaparte princes and the imperialist officeholders.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 9—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92 for both money and account. American securities are quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 89¼. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 109; Great Western dull at 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady. Middling uplands, 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. California wheat, 11s. 11d.; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s. 7d@10s. 11d. Corn, 35s. 6d.

Arrival of Cotton at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Arrivals of cotton yesterday:—Steamship Aleppo, from New York, 1126 bales; ships Bucephalus, Mobile, 3329; Benton, New York, 970. Arrived to-day, Washington, from New York, 1760 bales; Lord Dalhousie, Galveston, 2443; F. B. Cutler, Savannah, 2121; bark C. Durkee, Jr., —nah, 1540; Aurelia, Charleston, 1579.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Advices from England.

Opening of Parliament.

The Queen's Speech.

The Hudson River R. R. Disaster.

No More Bodies Found.

The Overdue Tennessee

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Opening of the English Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Parliament reassembled today. The following is the Queen's speech delivered at the opening of the session:—

"Lords and Gentlemen:—At an epoch of such moment to the future fortunes of Europe, I am especially desirous to avail myself of your counsels. The war which broke out in the month of July between France and Germany has raged until within the last few days with unremitting and likewise with unexampled force, and its ravages may be renewed after but a few days more, unless moderation and forethought, prevailing over all impediments, shall sway the councils of both parties, whose well being is so fatally concerned. At the time when you separated, I promised a constant attention to the subject of neutral obligations, and I undertook to use my best endeavors to prevent the enlargement of the area of the war, and to contribute to the restoration of an early and honorable peace. In accordance with the first of these declarations I have maintained the right and strictly discharged the duties of neutrality.

"The sphere of the war has not been extended beyond the two countries originally engaged. Cherishing with care the cordiality of my relations with the belligerents, I have forbore from whatever might have been construed as gratuitous or unwarranted interference between the parties, neither of whom had shown a readiness to propose terms of accommodation such as to bear a promise of acceptance by the other.

"I have been enabled on more than one occasion to contribute towards placing the representatives of the two contending countries in confidential communication, but until famine compelled the surrender of Paris no further result had been obtained. The armistice now being employed for the convocation of an assembly in France has brought about a pause in the constant accumulation on both sides of human suffering, and has rekindled the hope of a complete accommodation. I pray that this suspension may result in a peace compatible for the two great and brave nations involved, with security and with honor, and likely therefore to command the approval of Europe and to give reasonable hopes of a long duration."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Berlin Mission.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee at a meeting to-day had up the special message of the President on raising the Berlin mission to one of the first class. The committee seem to be a good deal divided upon the subject. It is urged that if the Berlin mission is increased in point of dignity and salary, so ought the mission to St. Petersburg and other places. Members are of the opinion that to single out the German confederation, while other great powers are overlooked, would be construed as an affront. The committee have a special meeting on Saturday to dispose of this matter and also of the

Alabama and Fishery Questions.

In the mean time a special message is expected from the President to-day or to-morrow on the fishery and Alabama questions.

Immediately after reading the journal this morning Mr. Hooper, Chairman of the Ways and Means, moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the bill for the repeal of the

Tax on Incomes.

It was fought at every stage by the opponents of repeal, and finally the House refused, by a vote of 103 to 107, to go into Committee of the Whole. This vote indicates that the House is not disposed to repeal the tax unless the matter can be thoroughly discussed.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Lieutenant-Commander Smith W. Nichols is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard. Commander S. P. Quackenbush is detached from the command of the Pawnee, and placed on waiting orders.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Valentine in the House to-day to create the new county of Musconnetcong from the counties of Morris, Warren, and Sussex. This is the same measure which was lost last year.

A new charter for Paterson was introduced in the Senate.

The feeling of the Republican caucus held last night was in favor of dismissing all the Democratic State office-holders and the appointment of Republicans in their places. Nothing definite was, however, done.

The Senate has passed the bill authorizing the Morris Canal and Banking Company to lease its works and franchises.

In the House a bill to create a new county of Centre, from Mercer, Middlesex, and Monmouth, has been introduced.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling uplands, 15c.; low middling 14½@14¾c. Flour active but less firm; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9; $5·50@6; do. extra, $6@7·75; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·50. Wheat dull; choice white, $1·95@2; fair to prime, $1·75@1·90; prime to choice red, 1·90@2; fair to good, $1·60@1·85; common, $1·40@1·50; Ohio and Indiana, $1·75@1·85; Pennsylvania, $1·55@1·60. Corn dull and heavy; white Southern, 86c.; yellow Southern 86@87c. Oats firm at 60@62c. Provisions—Better feeling but not higher. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New Hamburg Accident—No More Bodies Found.

NEW HAMBURG, Feb. 9.—The report that the bodies of three more victims of the railroad disaster have been found is untrue. A fragment of the Buffalo sleeping car, in which the deaths occurred, has just been raised from the water, and, although rigid search was made in the water, no bodies were found. It is the general belief that the bodies of all the dead passengers have been recovered. Three of the railroad employes are still missing. They are Simmons, the engineer, a man who was with him on the engine, and supposed to be the Erie Railroad engineer, and Lawrence Mooney, brakeman. The bridge has been repaired, and trains are running as usual.

The Crescent City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The steamer Crescent City, lost on the Irish coast, is a British vessel of 2150 tons burthen, and is not an American, as stated in a cablegram.

The Japanese Princes

and delegation, numbering eighteen, have arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Hudson Disaster—More Bodies Found.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 9.—The undertaker has been informed that three more bodies have been found.

French Relief Fund.

The Stock Exchange has voted $50,000 for the relief of the French.

Gold Bids.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—There were nineteen bids for gold to-day, amounting to $3,139,900, at from 111@111¾. The awards will be a million at 111¾.

Ship News.

Arrived—Steamer Italy, from Liverpool.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Tack Factory Burned.

SANDWICH, Mass., Feb. 9.—The packing-room and blacksmith shop of the Sandwich Tack Company were destroyed by fire last evening. About one-fourth of the stock was saved in a damaged condition. Loss, $6000; insured.

FROM THE STATE.

Mr. J. G. L. Brown Appointed Coroner of Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—The Governor has appointed Mr. J. G. L. Brown, of Forney's *Press*, as Coroner.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—Messrs. Connell, Henszey, Dechert, and Wartell, and others, presented petitions in favor of repeal of collateral inheritance tax on public bequests.

Mr. Henszey, one from Oliver Evans Woods, of Philadelphia, suggesting a plan for postal reform in the delivery of foreign letters. Also, a protest of the Philadelphia Councils against the bill to create a paid Fire Department. Also, a memorial from the same Councils, asking that Rothermel's picture may be placed in Independence Hall until a building is erected by the Park Commission.

Mr. Connell, one from citizens of Germantown against a steam railroad through their avenues and streets; also one from the Managers of the Deaf and Dumb Institution asking for an appropriation of $8656 24 to reimburse them for losses in the last two years in the maintenance of State pupils.

Mr. Turner, one from citizens asking that the sale of liquors may be forever prohibited in Blakeley borough, Luzerne county. It sets forth that over $160,000 is spent annually in this State for liquor, that 10,000 persons die annually from its use, and that it increases taxes, makes large jails necessary, and increases terms of courts. No licensed house has ever existed in Blakeley since its incorporation.

Numerous petitions from Reading, Chambersburg, and Harrisburg in favor of the extension of the Capitol grounds on the eastern side were presented.

Messrs. Graham, Mumma, and others offered petitions in favor of a local option liquor law.

Mr. Graham, one from the Teachers' Institute at Pittsburg, asking for the passage of a compulsory education bill, and asking that the school term named in the bill be six months instead of three; that the State appropriation should be increased; and that a curriculum of studies should be required for pupils to finish before they leave school.

Mr. Warfel presented a remonstrance against the passage of any bill giving the securities or bonds held by the State for any other purpose than the payment of the State debt, and against any bill providing for the remuneration of sufferers by Rebel raids.

Several petitions in favor of a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor on election day were presented.

Mr. Evans, one from citizens in Juniata county in favor of the use of the Bible in the common schools.

The bill authorizing the Orphans' Court of Armstrong county to sell certain real estate was reported as committed and passed finally.

The bill authorizing the Commissioners of Delaware county to pay certain damages for losses of sheep from dogs was reported and passed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Strang offered a resolution giving the use of the hall to T. Morris Chester (colored), on the evening of February 10, to deliver a lecture on "An Evening with Royalty." Passed.

Mr. Cloud reported an act to open Stiles street from Broad to Ontario, to place it upon the public plan, and to complete the work before January 1, 1872. Passed.

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution to print two thousand copies of the report of the Civil Code Commissioners.

Mr. White said that this would entail much expense, as the type would all have to be reset, and the volume was one of 284 pages, with at least 2200 ems on a page.

Messrs. Miller and Smith, of Philadelphia, spoke of the importance of the documents to the people, and Mr. Miller asserted that it would be good policy not to take any action upon the new code until the people had been furnished with copies and had been allowed time to express their views.

In answer to a question whether there was any guarantee that the work would not cost more than it ought, Mr. Chalfant replied that he would not attempt to explain or understand "ways that were dark" in the public printing business.

Mr. Marshall favored the printing, provided the books could be delivered in time to send to legal gentlemen throughout the State, and in time to take action during the present session.

The resolution to print was passed.

Mr. Ellis, Democrat, moved to increase the number of the Committee on Appropriations to 21—agreed to.

Mr. Smith, Philadelphia, offered a bill for the regulation of the State printing, providing that on and after July 1, 1871, the contractor shall do all the printing for the Legislature, departments, and institutions under a contract to be made by the Legislature, in March, 1871 with the lowest bidder; extra articles to be paid for by averaging the rates of three publishing houses. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

—One of the Committees of the Illinois House of Representatives requested to be discharged on Saturday, because the State furnished them no stationery to do their work with. And other members assert that they will not do any work until they can have all the stationery they want free of cost.

—The Jersey City people are greatly excited on the subject of a new charter. The charter presented in the State Legislature practically gives the municipal administration into the hands of five or six boards named in the bill, and is on this account stoutly objected to by many citizens who prefer the present form of government. On the other hand, many of the more enterprising and influential citizens favor the proposed charter as calculated to put an end to the evils of irresponsible rule.

—Governor Merrill's queer remark, in addressing the Iowa State Prison convicts, that he was glad to see so many there, is capped by that of a learned and excellent gentleman who once delivered a lecture on hygiene before the Rhode Island State prisoners, in the course of which his hearers were admonished not to sleep in small, confined rooms—advice which the poor fellows would gladly have followed, even at the risk of sleeping in the open air.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FRANCE AT THE POLLS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If Count Bismarck has not at the last moment interfered to postpone the elections, yesterday witnessed the most important event of the war. Upon the result of the polling hang consequences vastly more momentous than upon any possible battle. If the Republicans stand firmly by their colors and send to the Assembly at Bordeaux a majority of Deputies pledged to the maintenance of freedom, and prepared to make those sacrifices of national susceptibility which are absolutely required by the circumstances of the hour, they will win for France a victory more glorious and more enduring in its consequences than any won by the great Consul with the invincible armies of the first republic. But if, on the other hand, the apathy or the dissensions of those who love liberty less than their own conceits should throw the nation once more into the dishonoring embrace of the men who have corrupted and destroyed it for a score of years, the disaster of Waterloo and the infamy of Sedan will not be comparable to the disgrace of yesterday's business.

It would be rash to make any predictions in view of the confusion and hurry of the short week given to preparation for a canvass so important. Everything has worked together against the republic. The unfortunate escapade of Gambetta seemed likely for a moment to make shipwreck of the Liberal cause. The Cabinet at Versailles appeared inclined to make it a cause for interfering with the elections on the ground that, with M. Gambetta's disqualifying provisions, they could not be free. But the mischief has now been remedied so far as was in the power of the Government of National Defense. MM. Pelletan, Arago, and Garnier-Pages have arrived in Bordeaux, and have issued instructions to the prefects disavowing the disfranchising circular of Gambetta, and ordering the strict observance of the decree of the 31st of January, providing for the free exercise of universal suffrage. The country will therefore be spared the disaster of an actual conflict of authority on election day; but it is not to be hoped that the republican cause can entirely escape the consequences of this useless and ill-advised act of insubordination. The old spirit of violence and intolerance which has before proved so dangerous and difficult to manage is again showing itself in Paris. The Government is arraigned for cowardice by public speakers who have not yet gotten the color back into their faces, bleached by the air of cellars during the siege. One orator is reported as clamoring for a Robespierre and a guillotine as the specific for present troubles. The wise and incorruptible men who have fought a losing fight with admirable courage and discretion are denounced in mass meeting by that cowardly epithet of "traitor"—so easy to launch and so hard to disprove. The radical clubs put forward as their favorite candidates such impracticable dreamers as Hugo and Rollin, such narrow controversialists as Blanc and Brussac, such brilliant madcaps as Pyat and Rochefort. The first dawn of peace seems to have emboldened them to clamor for continued war.

The old parties are working with less noise but the greatest energy. The leading minds in the select and respectable Orleans party have announced their candidature in favorable quarters, and will doubtless elect members enough to make a fair basis of operations in the Assembly. The adherents of the Empire, feeling this their last opportunity for plunder and power, will make a final effort to restore their fallen chief, and it is probable that the unhappy quarrels of the last week will have been of great assistance to them. Even the devotees of the ancient monarchy, those high-born curiosities who every year left their palaces to go in pilgrimage to Frohsdorf to kiss the hand of Henry of Bourbon, have come out of the twilight of the middle ages to stand as candidates to a democratic Assembly where they hope to plead the cause of feudalism and divine right.

The telegraph brings us one significant piece of news which would be of interest to those insane patriots who are now brawling against Favre and Trochu in Paris. The Prussians have stopped several convoys of provisions which were on their way to the city. This would indicate that if the result of the elections should be the triumph of the extreme war party, Count Bismarck would not wait for the assembling of the convention at Bordeaux, but would shut the gates of the capital and accept at once the war the Parisians offer. It does not need the thought of the long vista of suffering which such a contingency at once opens, to induce all thinking people to pray that the long-tried and harried masses of France have given the votes that will bring to them liberty and peace.

WHY DOES NOT MR. BOUTWELL RETIRE?

From the N. Y. Times.

"I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend—none to enforce against the will of the people." These were General Grant's words on the 4th of March, 1869. They are words that gave satisfaction to the country, because affording a guarantee against a renewal of that mischievous contest between the Executive and Congress from which the country had just been delivered. They were accepted, too, as a pledge applicable to the administration in all its parts, as well as to the President individually. It was not thought possible that what the President would not do any of his advisers might do with impunity. Yet this is precisely what Mr. Boutwell has done ever since he assumed the management of the Treasury. He set up a policy of his own, and has pushed it, in season and out of season, in defiant opposition to the will of the people.

In nothing have the people been more positive or persistent than in the demand for a reduction of taxes. They have urged it, not with any vague hostility to taxation, but under a stern sense of the injury which the then existing burdens inflicted upon their interests. The experience of the war time had abundantly proved their readiness to endure sacrifices when the wants of the country made them necessary. When the war ended, and the drain it had created had ceased, the first cry was for relief. Industry and trade struggled as for existence under a load beyond their strength. That cry was still, to a large extent, unheeded when Mr. Boutwell passed from Congress to the Treasury Department. An oppressive system of internal taxation had prostrated some branches of manufactures, and crippled all. Relief was not simply asked for—it was imperatively required. To have withheld it would have been to consign important interests to a condition little short of ruin. Congress came to the rescue. The benefits it conferred were more limited than they should have been, but they were timely and most valuable. It left some portion of its work for the present session and for the next Congress. The repeal of the income tax was singled out for this session. The popular voice, never in its favor, now asks imperatively for its repeal. The country wants no more of it. And the Ways and Means Committee, following General Grant's maxim, reports that it has no policy to enforce against the will of the people.

There is, however, one man to whom the people's will has no significance. Wrapped in a self-complacency that is almost incomprehensible, Mr. Boutwell not only recommended a policy, but has by all possible methods endeavored to enforce it with a sullen indifference to the wants and wishes of the country. We can imagine a Secretary in whom such conduct, for a brief period, would not be intolerable. A profound master of finance, intimately acquainted with the condition of industry and commerce, with broad and clear views in relation to the course which must be followed to extricate the country from fiscal and political difficulties, might be excused if, for a single session, he pressed his facts and logic upon the attention of Congress. But Mr. Boutwell is not such a Secretary, He has shown himself destitute of knowledge and capacity on financial subjects. He has neither information or resource. One idea, and one only, has possession of his head. He holds that his mission is to fund the debt, and to this end he covets a large and constant surplus, to be applied to the redemption of obligations years in advance of their maturity. The buying of bonds and selling of gold constitute the beginning and end of his theory of departmental management. The more bonds he buys the more successful he fancies himself to be. And to buy bonds he needs a large revenue in excess of the legitimate requirements of the Government. A policy so much at variance with the teachings of experience and the welfare of the people would be contemptible, if it were not disastrous. As a financial theory, it is pitiful. As the basis of a policy by which to regulate the nature and amount of the revenues collected, it is mischievous. On all possible occasions, however, he urges it upon Congress. He recommends it in his report. He thrusts it upon committees, by speech and letter. He buttonholes Senators and Representatives, and begs of them to support his one idea. In all conceivable ways, session after session, he has exerted the influence attaching to his position in systematic opposition to the will of the people. A sensitive, high-minded man would retire when he found his recommendations disregarded by Congress and scouted by the people. He would discover that he occupied a false position, and would escape from it as best he could. Mr. Boutwell has taken another course. The more he advocated the retention of taxes the louder the people shouted "Down with the taxes." Congress heeded the people rather than the Secretary. Still he has clung to his office, his head all the time occupied with the solitary idea. And still he throws his weight, be it much or little, on the side of the income tax. We submit in all frankness that the country has had quite enough of Mr. Boutwell and his policy. He has been tried and found wanting. He does nothing toward solving financial problems, and does all he can to keep on the taxes. He is like Andrew Johnson in his preference for his own policy over the will of the people. He brings discredit on the administration, and wins no glory for himself. The only atonement he can offer is to retire from the Treasury without more ado.

WHY DON'T BOUTWELL RESIGN?

From the N. Y. World.

The two most important officers in the American Cabinet are the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury. There has never been an instance in which other Cabinet officers have exerted a marked influence on the policy of the country. The duties of other officers are merely administrative and ministerial, whereas the heads of the State and the Treasury Departments often control, one the foreign, the other the domestic policy of the Government. To go no further back than the administration of President Lincoln, it is in everybody's recollection that the course of the Government on the Trent difficulty, respecting the empire of the ill-fated Maximilian, and on our relations with Great Britain during the trying period of the civil war, were controlled by Mr. Seward; while the finances and funding system of the war, including the establishment of the national banks, was the work of Mr. Chase, just as in Washington's administration the foreign policy was Jefferson's and the financial policy Hamilton's. These are the only Cabinet officers who have any pretensions to be rivals of the President under whom they serve, for the succession, or who ever become objects of his jealousy.

In the present Cabinet, General Grant has no jealousy of the Secretary of State, but he has long been looking askance at the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Fish is a statesman who is singularly devoid of vulgar ambition. Although he makes an excellent Secretary of State, he never coveted, and has long been anxious to resign, the position. The thought never entered his loyal and candid mind of making this office a stepping-stone to the highest place in the Government. He accepted it from a sense of public duty, and although we have never had a Secretary who filled the social requirements of that position with so much propriety or so tasteful a hospitality, it adds nothing to the eminent social consideration which he previously enjoyed, and he has long been wishing to escape from it as a burdensome bore. There is no trace of demagogism in his composition, and nothing but the urgency of the President has prevented his earlier retirement to the private life which his virtues are so well fitted to adorn. It is generally understood that he will soon give place to Senator Morton.

The Secretary of the Treasury is a man of very different stamp. If Mr. Fish had stood in Boutwell's shoes, he would have peremptorily resigned many months ago. Of late, Boutwell is perpetually snubbed and thwarted by the President. He is poor, and the salary of the office is important to him; he is ambitious, and shrinks from the irretrievable obscurity into which he would sink by a forced or voluntary withdrawal from the Cabinet; he is stiff and opinionated, and is unwilling to see his policy overruled after it has been the sole theme of praise for the present administration in the recent elections. But it is nevertheless evident that he cannot stay in the Cabinet without losing his self-respect by submitting to indignities which no high-spirited man would consent to endure.

The latest proof that the President has withdrawn his confidence and is willing to humiliate Boutwell, is his support of General Pleasanton in his zealous efforts to procure a repeal of the income tax. It appears, from General Pleasanton's own account of the matter, that he consulted the President on this subject, but did not consult Boutwell. The President, knowing Boutwell's strenuous opposition to a repeal of the tax, encouraged and abetted Pleasanton in his attempt to override the policy of his official chief. If Boutwell were not sordid and mean-spirited, he would have resigned as soon as this fact came to his knowledge. It is a kind of affront which no man of honor at the head of the Treasury could submit to.

To be sure, the President is entitled to his own views on this or any other public measure; but when he dissented from the Secretary of the Treasury, the courteous thing for him to do was to make a frank explanation of the difference to the Secretary himself, and if he could neither convince Boutwell's judgment nor yield his own, to tell him that he was expected to forbear all active opposition. Instead of this considerate course, the President encourages one of Boutwell's subordinates to make a public demonstration of hostility to his views; and Boutwell's, refusing to take the hint and smarting under the indignity, vehemently appeals to Congress against the policy of the President. All right-thinking minds regard Grant's snubbing discourtesy and Boutwell's stubborn mutiny as an official scandal, which must impair the public respect for an administration thus divided against itself, and hanging out its dissensions to the gaze of the world.

All men with a reasonable sense of decorum will say that Boutwell ought not to submit to the treatment of Grant, nor Grant to the insolence of Boutwell. If Boutwell does not resign, and Grant, on his failure to resign, does not turn him out, both will be contemptible. Grant is evidently manœuvring to force a resignation; but Boutwell not only refuses to take the hint, but makes a display of insubordination and resentment. This is the unlikeliest expedient he could adopt for recovering the confidence and consideration of the President. He is only putting off the evil day, and making it certain that if he does not go out of the Cabinet voluntarily he will be forced out. He has been surprisingly slow in taking plain hints. When the President tried to have a new executive department created to be called the Department of Revenue, with a new Cabinet officer at the head of it, Boutwell might have seen that he had lost General Grant's confidence. It was a proposal to strip the Secretary of the Treasury of all his effective patronage and make him a mere disbursing officer and custodian of the public funds. But this roundabout, strategic method showed that Grant feared Boutwell as well as disliked him; and from this symptom of fear the latter took encouragement. He drew the inference, not unwarranted by the circumstances, that if Grant dared to remove, he would not thus undertake to circumvent, him. He has therefore held on, in spite of the President's obvious wishes.

Boutwell's strong point with the party, and the ground both of his confidence and the President's jealousy, is the use that has been made of his debt-paying policy in the elections of the last year. It is the only thing of which the Republicans have ventured to make an electioneering boast. On every other point the supporters of the administration have been on the defensive; and it must have mortified Grant to find that the only topic of eulogy was a matter with which he had nothing to do. Moreover, some of the public journals have talked of Boutwell as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and the last thing that General Grant is disposed to tolerate is a man in the Cabinet with Presidential aspirations. But the general chorus of praise raised by the Republican journals on the publication of each monthly statement of the public debt renders Boutwell's removal difficult, and explains the President's attempts to extort a resignation by affronts and humiliation. The income tax demonstrations must have so widened the breach as to render it irreparable, and the alienation of feeling makes it impossible that Boutwell should remain long in the Cabinet. It is essential to Grant's prospects that the enormous patronage of the Treasury Department should be in the hands of a staunch, zealous friend; and unless Boutwell thinks a few months' salary an object, he had better submit at once to his doom by a voluntary resignation.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT SOFA BED.

In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHER'S, and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street

This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.

H. F. HOVER,

No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

12 2 tuf2strp PHILADELPHIA.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

7 30 mwf[4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $260, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway: and all the personal property of avery kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 110 Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets, No. 110; containing in front on Jacoby street 20 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It has the gas introduced, bath, etc. Terms—Cash. Possession 1st of October next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Well secured Ground Rent of $150 a year. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well secured redeemable yearly ground rent of $150 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate at the S. W. corner of Cedar and Dickinson streets, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Cedar street 14 feet, and extending along Dickinson street 60 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 190 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $63.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company,

OFFICE, [1 28 stutfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building,

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $400,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. (5 13 fmwf

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratcliffe Starr,
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 3fmw5

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,

2 6 3m Secretary.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

VIRGINIA,

GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.

The Spring Term of the present season begins on the

FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.

All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.

For further information, address

WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE AND LANDELL,

ARCH STREET.

GOOD BLACK SILKS

UNDER VALUE,

BETWEEN SEASONS.

1 27 mwssmrp

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 12s

FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM Street,

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3mf

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmwf

CITY OF BALTIMORE

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60t† Finance Committee.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 1½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

BANK ROBBERY!!

Quite a startling affair has transpired,
An old Bank circumvented and bled!
And by devilish cunning inspired
Thieves are daily improving their trade.

Not a house in the land is secure
With a safe made but ten years ago!
For the scoundrels select what is sure
To be entered by jimmy and crow.

But there is a defense against all
The devices and skill of the crew,
MARVIN'S BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE has a wall
Their inventions can never go through.

And let every man see to it NOW,
That his money is put in a place
Where our Burglar Safe will not allow
Any *bogus policeman* a space.

Invulnerable Safes

FOR SALE BY

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

10 7 fmwém PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Dr. S. Nancrede, killed by the late accident on the Hudson River Railroad, was formerly of this city. The remains of the deceased have been brought to this city, and will be buried to-day from the residence of Mrs. Drayton, West Delancy place.

—John Harris, alias Curley Harris, was arrested on Tuesday at Pittsburg, on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Hugh Dongherty and rob him of his watch, at a house in Ninth street, below Market, in December last. He will be brought to this city, when he will have a hearing on the alleged charges.

—At the meeting of the Board of Trusts held yesterday, a communication was received from property owners on South Delaware avenue, asking that the street should be thoroughly repaired. The Solicitor was ordered to prepare a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions for a jury to assess damages for the contemplated widening of Water street, between Market and Arch streets, in accordance with the will of Mr. Girard.

—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, Officer George Gilchrist, of the Eighth Police district, arrested a colored man at Eleventh and Green streets, having in his possession a bundle containing a quantity of wearing apparel. He was taken to the station, where he gave the name of John Howard, and said that he resided in Pearl street, above Eleventh. He was held to await a hearing today at the Central.

—The convention to revise the rules of the Republican party met yesterday afternoon. The committee appointed to draft a series of rules for the consideration of the convention presented a report, the substance of which we published yesterday. Some of the rules were slightly amended, and adopted, and the convention adjourned until Monday afternoon next.

—Lieutenant James Smith and B. Martin, Sergeant of the Seventeenth district police, were summoned to appear before Alderman Beitler yesterday, on complaint of Charles Schneidewind, who had made affidavit "that he had been eighteen years and two months in the United States regular army; was appointed on the police force October 23, 1869, and was an officer eleven months; seven months at $45, and four months at $75 per month; at the time the Metropolitan Police bill came up Lieutenant Smith told me that all the men had to pay $35 to defeat it; I drew my pay and handed it to him; he said it was on account of the Police bill; that was in March, 1870; the next $35 paid was in April; he told us at roll-call that he must have the money; the other stations had paid up, and he was behind-hand, and it must be paid over to the Mayor at once; I paid the second instalment to him or the sergeant; was discharged in November, 1870." In the absence of defendants, the case was continued until the 15th inst.

—John Welsh, Esq., retiring President of the Americus Club, was last evening presented by the club with a heavy silver tea set.

Domestic Affairs.

—The New Jersey Legislature has passed a resolution endorsing Philadelphia as the proper place for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence.

Foreign Affairs.

—The French provincial press generally urge peace.

—The German army will enter Paris on the 19th instant.

—An insurrection has broken out in the province of Constantine, Algeria.

—Among the better classes of Parisians there is a longing for an immediate peace.

—The Emperor of Austria has granted full amnesty to all political and press offenders.

—The July issue of the Prussian war loan has been increased from eighty millions to one hundred and five millions of thalers.

—The British representative at Versailles has been instructed to sustain the demand made by France for an extension of the armistice.

—Cardinal Cullen avers that the Catholics claim, and expect to obtain, their own university and schools at the present session of Parliament.

—An extensive thread mill at Manchester, England, has just been destroyed by fire, and nine hundred hands are thereby thrown out of employment.

—General Cremer, with one division of the French Army of the East, effected a retreat from Pontarlier to Gex, but was obliged to spike and abandon forty guns to the Prussians.

THE RECENT HORROR.

The Hudson River Railroad Accident—Official Investigation by the Coroner—Testimony of Conductors and Passengers—Twenty-one Victims Already Discovered.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 8.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of the recent railroad accident was commenced here to-day, before Coroner Andrus, upon the body of James Stafford.

CHARLES COSSUM,

conductor of the express train, sworn, said:—We left New York at six minutes past 8, on Monday evening; we should have left at 8 P. M.

I was sitting in the rear end of the second sleeping car with Mr. Scott, conductor; he heard the first whistle that was blown; passed Fishkill fifteen minutes past ten; whistle was probably blown at twenty-six minutes past ten; was seventeen minutes behind at Fishkill; our time there is fifty-eight minutes past nine; I heard the second whistle, and went out on the platform and commenced putting on the brakes; Scott followed me out and put on the brake on the other car; as I got my brake on and turned to take hold of the other, I felt the engineer reverse his engine; in a short time, two or three seconds, I felt a shock, and the car then went on fifteen or twenty feet and then came to a dead stand; there were but two sensations; I saw a glare of light, and looking out saw a mass of flames; I was on the river side; the instant the train stopped the light flashed like gunpowder; there was no fire till the engine struck; oil from the oil-car then entered the fire-box of the engine and became ignited; the fire sprang up like a wall of flame; the fore part of my car was then in the fire; I heard no explosion; you could see nothing because of the fire; Scott and myself then got all the passengers out of the car; the car was then all on fire; it was the second sleeping-car; there was only one in front of it; the train consisted of the locomotive, express-car, baggage-car, five sleeping-cars, and one coach; when we went out of the second car I thought the flames would follow back; all the passengers were then out of the third car, and that part of the train was uncoupled and shoved back; part of the oil train had broken loose and gone south and the other part was further back; when I got to the third car the forward platform was on fire; that was the car Scott had put the brake on: I then found we had saved all we could—that three sleeping cars had gone; I then went forward to see what was the matter; I could see nothing all the way up to the bridge for the flames, which seemed to rise solidly twenty-five or thirty feet; I know nothing more about the accident, except that I did the necessary telegraphing; I have no absolute knowledge as to the first car going off the track, only conjecture; the first and second sleepers were on the bridge, and the flames were burning under the bridge on the ice; I heard no sound of anything but the roar of the flames; Peter Vosburg was conductor of the first sleeping car; I do not know whether patent brakes were used; I am certain no lines were behind the first sleeping-car; if the ropes had been pulled my brake would not have been affected after I put it on; the engine was reversed after we had run about ten rods; we were not trying to make up time; in cold weather our orders are not to make up time; the engineer was considered a good man; there is a flagman at the draw; the engineer said he told him to put out a red light as he passed; the first signal we got was forty yards from the bridge; the engineer of the oil train had jumped off to give the signal; I think the cars in the oil train which ran off were rather back of the centre of the train; as a rule we are on time; if we had not been behind time the accident would not have occurred; the night was perfectly clear; the curve south of the bridge would prevent the engineer from seeing a car off the track on the bridge; I had taken up all the tickets in the sleeping-car; you could put thirty passengers in a sleeping-car, but twelve could occupy the whole; there were two state-rooms in the first sleeping-car, but only one was occupied; I should judge there were sixteen or seventeen in the first sleeping-car; I made a statement, which appeared in the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, relative to having sixty-five sleeping-car tickets; I found one or two more persons, who said they were in the first sleeper, but when I came to sift them down, they could not tell; I had in my car forty-seven passengers, who told me they were in the sleeper; there were 3 persons who went to bed at New Hamburg, that made thirteen missing; there was one child somewhere in the sleeping car that I got a half ticket from; I got no tickets from two small children; found no one to respond to a half ticket; there were three brakes on the train.

Here the witness described the patent brakes, but could not say whether they were applied; they might have been and he not know it; trains run at full speed over all bridges.

THE CONDUCTOR OF THE SLEEPING CAR,

James D. Scott, testified to his positive knowledge of the fact that the passengers of all the cars except the first sleeping car were saved, and that the train was running about thirty miles an hour.

Hammond V. Grout, conductor of sleeping car, testified that directly after the first shock he saw the first sleeping car lying on its side inclining to the east and parallel with the track. It was in flames, and no help could be given those inside.

The inquest then adjourned till Thursday at 2 P. M.

GRAPPLING FOR BODIES.

Up to this time no more bodies have been recovered, but grappling still continues. All the bodies found, thus far, have been identified. There are 19 of them, as follows:—George S. Benedict, of Cleveland; A. A. Gillett, of Buffalo; Arthur W. Pease and wife, of Buffalo; Lucius A. Root, of Buffalo; R. Germann; Rev. Morrell Fowler and wife and three children; Dr. Samuel J. G. Nancrede; Robert Vosburg, porter of the Wagner car; James Stafford, of New York; W. N. Furbush, of Buffalo; George R. Thompson, of New York; Peter Vosburg, sleeping-car conductor; William C. Curry, of Erie, Pa.; and R. H. Lovett, of New York. Two more bodies are yet to be recovered, that of Simmons, engineer, and Lawrence Mooney, brakeman, which makes twenty-one victims in all.

I am told that a child's underskirt was found on the ice, marked "Ella Shields."

Edgar Underwood, conductor of the oil train, says the accident was caused by a broken axle on an oil car. It broke on the switch at New Hamburg station, and as the caboose passed some one at the station hallooed. Everything was done that was possible to stop the train. He saw the oil car run on the bridge, and saw it about to cross on the up track.

The train was then nearly stopped, when he got off on the top track and his brother on the down track, both looking for the up train. His brother immediately shouted, "There comes the train." Every effort was made to stop it, but it looked as if no power on earth could do it. He saw the locomotive strike the car, when flames burst out in every direction.

HON. JOHN COVODE.

Memorial Address of Hon. William D. Kelley in the House of Representatives.

On the official announcement of the death of Hon. John Covode in the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Kelley spoke as follows:—

Mr. Speaker:—We have again been painfully reminded that there is an appointed time to man on earth, and that he is consumed and vanisheth away as the cloud. When on Friday, the 6th of January, he left Washington for a brief visit to Philadelphia and Harrisburg, few of us appeared to have a firmer hold on life or the more assured promise of a green and comfortable old age than my late colleague, Hon. John Covode. Descending from ancestors on either side whose lives had been prolonged beyond the allotted period, endowed with a robust and muscular frame, and having enjoyed singular immunity from disease, he was happy in the thought that at the expiration of this Congress he was to return to private life and devote his energies to the promotion of several enterprises in which his interests and feelings were engaged. But it was not so appointed. He was not to return to his place in this hall, and the execution of his cherished purposes was to be confided to other hands.

From Philadelphia he went with his younger sons to West Chester, Pennsylvania, to replace them in the excellent academy in which they had been receiving those educational advantages of which untoward circumstances had deprived their father. Accompanied by his wife, he proceeded to Harrisburg on the 10th of January. He was in the enjoyment of his usual vigorous health, and passed the evening in cheerful intercourse with friends assembled at its capital from the several quarters of his native State. Expecting to take the early morning train, he retired early and slept, free from apprehension of the dread summoner. About 3 o'clock he was awaked by a severe pain about the heart. What wife and friends and medical skill could do for his relief was done; but in less than two brief hours the strong man feebly gasped the dread words, "I am dying," and passed beyond the sphere of temporal trials or triumphs.

A distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, in the course of an elaborate article entitled "The Government and the Railroad Corporations," in the last number of the *North American Review*, in characterizing the people of Pennsylvania, says:—

"They are not marked by intelligence. They are, in fact, dull, uninteresting, very slow, and very persevering. These are qualities, however, which they hold in common with the ancient Romans. And they possess also, in a marked degree, one other characteristic of that classic race, the power of organization, and through it of command. They have always decided our Presidential elections; they have always, in their dull, heavy fashion, regulated our economical policy; their iron-masters have, in truth, proved iron-masters indeed, when viewed by other localities through the medium of the protective system by them imposed. Not open to argument, not receptive of ideas, not given to flashes of brilliant execution, this State none the less knows well what it wants, and knows equally well how to organize to secure it."

The author of this paragraph would probably have found little to commend in the character and career of Mr. Covode, who was born in the mountainous wilds of Western Pennsylvania many years before that State had provided common schools for its children, and his childhood and youth were passed in toil on a farm and in a woollen mill. He had not studied the writings of Kant, Fichte, or Hegel, or even made himself familiar with those of Carlyle or Emerson. But, ignorant as he may have been of the doctrine of intuitive perceptions and the body of transcendental philosophy, he had, without these aids, attained such a knowledge of the uses of material, nature and the springs that animate, impel, or restrain men, as made him the welcome and trusted counsellor when maturing their grandest projects of men far more learned, brilliant, and distinguished than himself. His letters contain no quotations from classic authors, but are replete with evidence of his sagacity, insight into the motives of men, and masculine and matured judgment.

Mr. Covode was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of March, 1808. That his parentage was humble will be inferred from the fact that his grandfather, Garrett Covode, a native of Holland, was when a child kidnapped in the streets of Amsterdam by a sea captain, who brought him to Philadelphia, and, under then existing laws, sold him into bondage as a "redemptioner," in which condition he was held for some years after coming to manhood. He was subsequently employed as a domestic servants in the household of General Washington. He died in 1826 at the advanced age of ninety-four years. The mother of Mr. Covode was a Quaker, and it is among the traditions of her family that two of her ancestors, together with a person named Wood, prepared and published a protest against the decision of William Penn recognizing the legality of African slavery. This protest is said to have been the first anti-slavery manifesto published in this country.

The first public office filled by Mr. Covode was that of justice of the peace "for Ligonier and Fairfield townships," to which he was appointed by Governor Wolf before he was twenty-four years of age. Then, and in this humble office, it was that his neighbors bestowed upon him the *sobriquet* of honest John Covode. His office, to which angry litigants were summoned, was in truth a court of conciliation, in which, regardless of the emoluments of office, the judge found his duty and pleasure in adjusting by compromise disputed claims between his neighbors and soothing their exasperation.

In 1845 he was nominated by the Whig conferees of the counties of Somerset and Westmoreland as the candidate of that party for State Senator. The district was largely Democratic and he was defeated, although he received several hundred more votes than any other candidate on the State or local ticket. At the next senatorial election he was again nominated, and such was his personal popularity that though both counties gave large Democratic majorities for the general ticket, he came within fifty votes of election. In 1854 he was nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the Nineteenth district, consisting of Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong counties. His competitor had been returned at the preceding election by a large majority, but Mr. Covode led him 2757 votes; and was returned. This was the Thirty-fourth Congress, and he was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh.

On the 5th of March, 1860, Mr. Covode introduced a resolution providing for a committee of five members of the House "for the purpose of investigating whether the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory," etc.

Few who were engaged in the political struggles of those days will forget the industry, energy, and ability with which Mr. Covode conducted the investigation ordered by this resolution, or the influence his elaborate report had upon the public mind. The report was a thorough exposure of the corrupt appliances by which the Kansas-Nebraska legislation had been secured, and was soon in the hands of every Republican speaker or writer in the country.

Mr. Covode was twice married, and had three sons by his first marriage, all of whom he gave to the country upon the breaking out of the war. George, the eldest, rose by gradual and well-won promotion to the rank of colonel, and was killed while leading his regiment at the battle of St. Mary's Church, in 1864. The youngest, Jacob, pined for more than eighteen months in the loathsome and pestilential pen provided for Union prisoners at Andersonville. He still lives, a broken and prematurely old man. Mr. Covode's industry and enterprise had meanwhile secured him an ample competence, and with his sons he was ready to devote this, too, to his country; and while bankers and capitalists were doubting the propriety of investing in the war loan about to be issued, the telegraph informed the people that John Covode had apprised the Secretary of the Treasury of his purpose to take $50,000 of the forthcoming bonds.

He was a member of the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. To the labors of this committee he devoted himself with untiring zeal until the 4th of March, 1863, when, having declined a nomination, he retired from Congress. Availing himself of the knowledge Mr. Covode had thus acquired, and of his quick perception of the motives of men, President Johnson requested him to make a tour of observation through the unreconstructed States, and report his conclusions and the general facts upon which they were based. But observing the change that had taken place in the views and purposes of the President, he soon returned and submitted a report, which was never made public, though the House called upon the President for a copy thereof.

Mr. Covode having refused to be a candidate, the district was represented by a Democrat, Hon. John L. Dawson, in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses. Yielding to the demands of his party he, however, accepted a nomination for the Fortieth, and was returned by a handsome majority, and was, after a contest by Hon. Henry D. Foster, also awarded a seat in the Forty-first Congress. His influence was not confined to his county or Congressional district. It was felt throughout the State, not only in politics, but in all measures projected for the development of its boundless material resources. Having conducted the campaign that resulted in the re-election of General Geary, he was at the time of his death Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

In comparatively early manhood he became the owner of the woollen mill in which he had been employed when a boy. He watched with interest our progress in the manufacture of textiles and labored to promote their diversification and perfection. But his mill did not offer an adequate field for his activity. He took a zealous part in promoting the construction of internal improvements by which the seaboard should be connected with the then opening West, and on the completion of the Pennsylvania Canal engaged largely in the business of transportation. He was also a liberal and energetic promoter of the construction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. On the completion of this road to Lockport, where he lived and superintended his mill, he concentrated his stock upon the western sections of the canal and engaged in forwarding to and from Pittsburg the rapidly increasing freight moved by the railroad. About this time he also organized the Westmoreland Coal Company, which has developed the immense deposits of gas coal that underlie in such affluence his native hills. By this operation he added to the wealth of every farmer in the county, for the army of stalwart men now earning liberal wages by mining and handling this coal is so numerous that it gives them a steady home market not only for the cereals, but the minor productions of the farm which will not bear extended transportation.

Mr. Speaker, what I have said is sufficient to show that Mr. Covode was a man of power and a useful citizen. He had long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was faithful to all the relations of life, and his story may be read with profit by the youth of the country. Born subject to those "twin jailers of the daring heart, low birth and iron fortune," and receiving the benefits of but the smallest opportunities for early culture, he mastered fortune, commanded the confidence of his neighbors and fellow-citizens, and secured for his name an honorable place in his country's history, and, by originating and promoting beneficent enterprises, wrote it enduringly on the hills and in the homes of his native county. He left a wife and seven children to mourn his sudden death. The results of his provident care surround them, and their sorrow is alleviated by the confident assurance that he who was so fondly devoted to them has entered upon the rewards that are earned by a well-spent life.

DRAMATIZING THE POPE.—At the Teatro delle Muse, in Ancona, a Piedmontese company, the Comica Compagnia Piedmontese, have been giving in the Piedmontese dialect "La Caduta del Poter Temporal, Allusione Politica Contemporanea," by Luigi Pietracqua. Among the *dramatis personæ* are: Don Temporal, Madame Esperia and her daughters, Tota Romanina, Tota Emilia, Tota Fiorina, Tota Adriana, Partenope, Lombardi, Madama Diplomassia, Moesn Berlingh, Monsu Danubian, and Monsu Malaga. It is seldom that a great historical event, such as the fall of the temporal power of the Pope at Rome, is so quickly brought upon the stage, but the liberation of Rome seems to have roused the Italians to unusual activity in every phase of life.

QUERY?—Some workmen lately excavating outside the walls of Cadiz suddenly came upon a large slab of marble, bearing some at present undeciphered characters. Raising the slab, they found it covered the entrance to a small vault. Provided with lights, they descended seven steps, and found it to be forty metres square by four high. In a small recess they discovered seven large amphoræ, and in the centre two smaller ones secured by a chain. In these were found two tablets apparently covered with inscriptions in wax, and supposed to be in early Latin, as well as several gold and bronze coins. The Madrid *Correspondencia* says, "Is this a fact or an Andalusian shave?"

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR

LOOKING-GLASSES,

RELIABLE AND CHEAP.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS

H. J. DEAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Warm Air Furnaces

AND

Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Man Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,

DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,

ANCHORS AND CHAINS,

SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,

Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES. 2 6

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL,

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

A MATINEE PERFORMANCE

will be given in aid of the

HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1871.

Managers of the other Theatres, and members of the theatrical profession in Philadelphia, are cordially invited to co-operate in the matter.

E. L. DAVENPORT,

2 9 4t Lessee and Manager.

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S

FOURTH MATINEE,

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 10, at 4 o'clock. 2 8 2t

CHARLES W. BROOKE, ESQ., WILL LECTURE at CONCERT HALL for a benevolent object on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst. Subject—"Irish Bards and Ballads." Admission, 50c. 2 7 6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harding's Editions

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

Family, Pulpit

AND

Photograph Bibles.

PRESENTATION BIBLES.

Wedding and

Birthday

Presents

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

CHAIN-BACK ALBUMS.

The superiority of

"The Harding Patent Flexible Chain-Back Albums"

Over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

Also, a large assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

WM. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

2 17 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmwf

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING

STEM-WINDERS,

KEY-WINDERS,

QUARTER SECONDS,

MINUTE REPEATERS,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

608 CHESNUT STREET,

2 1 PHILADELPHIA.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

HENRY HARPER & CO.,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

ARE SELLING AT COST, PREVIOUS TO REMOVING TO NO. 722 CHESNUT STREET,

FINE WATCHES,

OPERA AND LEONTINE CHAINS,

DIAMOND RINGS,

JEWELRY,

2 8 wsmrp 6t FANCY SILVERWARE,

AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND

SILVER WARE,

3 2 1y First floor of No. 503 CHESNUT Street, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 9,

GALA OPERA NIGHT.

Only time, positively, of

IL TROVATORE,

IL TROVATORE,

IL TROVATORE,

IL TROVATORE,

with the Great Cast.

First Appearance of

Miss EMMA HOWSON as LEONORA,

in which she has achieved a signal triumph.

Miss ZELDA SEGUIN as AZUCENA,

in which she is confessedly unrivalled.

MR. WM. CASTLE as MANRICO,

his most popular impersonation.

MR. HENRI DRAYTON as COUNT DI LUNA,

his original role and most famous impersonation.

GRAND ENTR'ACTE CONCERT.

First appearance of JOSEPH HERRMANS.

First appearance of MISS ALMA KRAUSE,

Last appearance but one of

THE WONDERFUL CHILD AMERICUS.

The performance of Il Trovatore by this company has invariably attracted the most immense houses. This cast is unexceptionably great, and presents the beauties of the Opera with a uniform excellence, receiving the highest degree of applause and commendation.

TO-MORROW (Friday),

Benefit of the popular tenor,

MR. W. CASTLE.

First time in English of Beethoven's immortal opera,

FIDELIO.

SATURDAY—GALA FAREWELL MATINEE.

IMMENSE PROGRAMME.

All the great Double Company appear.

MOZART, VON WEBER, VON FLOTOW.

The glorious second act of Marriage of Figaro.

Second act of Der Freischutz.

Second act of Martha.

This immense programme, the greatest ever presented by this company, is selected as presenting in favorite numbers all of the members of the Great Company.

SATURDAY NIGHT—FAREWELL NIGHT.

FAUST—IN GERMAN.

HERRMAN'S, the great Basso, in his famous impersonation of Mephistopheles, universally believed to rank with the greatest lyric and dramatic triumphs of the stage.

Miss ALMA KRAUSE, the distinguished young Prima Donna. Her first appearance in Philadelphia as Marguerite

Miss JENNY VON BUSK as Siebel.

Mr. WILHELM LOTTI, the popular German Tenor, as Faust.

GRAND MILITARY PAGEANT in the Fourth Act.

AN IMMENSE BRASS AND REED MILITARY BAND. Additional Chorus. Extra Grand Orchestra. A thoroughly delightful performance of this very popular Opera.

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

TWO MORE GRAND CONCERTS

BY

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15,

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

The public is respectfully informed that arrangements have been completed to give two additional

GRAND CONCERTS,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, and THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16,

Mr. Thomas will be assisted by the celebrated Pianist,

MISS ANNA MEHLIG,

and his

UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA,

many of whom are

EMINENT SOLOISTS.

The programmes will be entirely new. On Wednesday evening, in compliance with numerous requests, will be performed the entire

SYMPHONY No. 6, PASTORALE.....Beethoven

Admission Tickets.....One Dollar

Reserved Seats.....Fifty Cents Extra

Family Circle.....Fifty Cents

Gallery.....Twenty-five Cents

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Subscription Tickets for Two Concerts, including Reserved Seats, Two Dollars. Can be obtained on Thursday and Friday, February 9 and 10, at F. A. North & Co.'s, Music Store only, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

The regular sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence on Saturday, the 11th, at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the Box Office, of the Academy.

Full programmes can be obtained at the Ticket Office and principal Music Stores. 2 6 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THREE FAREWELL NIGHTS

OF

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE

(Prior to his departure for Europe).

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 9,

Tom Taylor's beautiful comedy in three acts of

THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

JEREMIAH BEETLE.....Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE

To conclude with Buckstone's admirable comedy in three acts of

LEAP YEAR.

MR. DIMPLE.....Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager

THIS EVENING,

Joseph C. Foster's grand spectacular drama of the

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN,

replete with gorgeous effects in every department, and the characters filled by

DAVENPORT'S DOUBLE STAR COMPANY.

Tickets secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.

HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.

SECOND WEEK—GREAT SUCCESS.

LYDIA THOMPSON AND TROUPE.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,

LURLINE,

Sir Rupert the Reckless.....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LYDIA THOMPSON.

SINBAD THE SAILOR.

SATURDAY—LYDIA THOMPSON MATINEE.

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All matters concerning the business of the present week of opera, except upon the benefit nights announced, are respectfully referred to the Management of the German Company, represented here by Mr. LEONARD GROVER, who has purchased all our interest in the receipts of the week, except as above stated.

C. D. HESS & CO.,

Proprietors and Managers Grand England Opera Combination. 2 6 tf

MÆNNERCHOIR BAL MASQUE,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY, February 14.

One-half of the proceeds will be appropriated to the assistance of the sufferers in the French and German war. Cards of Admission $5, admitting a gentleman and one lady. Extra lady's ticket $1 each, to be had at L. Meyer's, No. 1415 Chesnut street, Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, R. T. Schmidt's, No. 610 Arch street, J. A. Payne, No. 219 S. Broad street, Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 18 tf14

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—LAST WEEK OF THE WONDERFUL

TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION.

ASK ANY ONE OF THE THOUSANDS who have attended the receptions within the past two weeks, and they will inform you that it is the most NOVEL, PLEASING, AND INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT EVER GIVEN IN THIS CITY. Receptions from 2 till 5 and from 7 till 10 P. M. Admission, 35 cents; Children, 25 cents. 2 7 3t*

CONCERT HALL,

CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

A GRAND BILLIARD CONTEST

Between E. J. PLUNKETT, Champion of Pennsylvania, and E. H. NELMS, for $500, will be played on

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1871.

The game to be the American 4 ball, 1500 points, push and crotch barred. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the Hall and principal Billiard Rooms. 2 7 3t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESTNUT Street, above Tenth,

AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.

EVERY EVENING

And SATURDAY MATINEE,

GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.

Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

100,000 CURIOSITIES

From all parts of the World.

THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.

The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 1 2 12 tf

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE

OF THE

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,

Now on Exhibition at

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission 25 cents. 1 2 1stuth

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN RULES.

The convention appointed to consider the proposed new rules of the Republican party of Philadelphia held a session yesterday afternoon, at which a portion of the report made by the committee was adopted, with some amendments, after a series of animated debates. The only promising feature of these proceedings is the development of the fact that some of the members of the convention are disposed to improve the old order of things, but it is to be feared that in all vital and materially important changes they will be overruled by the majority. The discussion of one of these reforms is reported as follows in a morning contemporary:—

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT.

"Mr. Littleton moved to amend rule five by inserting after the word convention the following:—'And each representative in every convention shall cast the Republican vote given at the last preceding general election of the division which he represents, for the candidate first named on the Republican ticket then voted, and the candidate receiving the majority of votes so cast before such convention shall be the nominee of the party for the office in question.'

"Mr. Littleton, in a lengthy speech, advocated this system.

"Mr. William B. Mann replied, and declared himself utterly opposed to the measure. He stated that a few wards would then control the entire party, and a delegate representing a division of four hundred Republican voters could counterbalance ten delegates of divisions containing but forty Republican votes each. He also thought that the counting up of these votes would occasion confusion and prolong the sessions of conventions.

"Other gentlemen replied, and a very general and somewhat noisy debate ensued. Finally a vote was taken, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 13 yeas to 40 nays, barely a quorum of delegates being present."

The amendment advocated by Mr. Littleton contains the germ of the first step towards a true reform in the organization of Republican conventions, and its defeat affords lamentable evidence of the determination of the controlling spirits of the present convention to make the Republican masses of this city hewers of wood and drawers of water for grasping wire-pullers. Wherever a reform like that proposed by Mr. Littleton has received the consideration which it justly deserves from honestly-disposed conventions called to rearrange party rules, it has been adopted. Mr. Mann's argument, on its face, condemns his side of the question. He alleges that, under the proposed amendment, "a delegate representing a division of four hundred Republican voters could counterbalance ten delegates of divisions containing but forty Republican votes each." Mr. Mann was exactly right in this statement, but exactly wrong in the inference he drew from it. In party councils one Republican voter ought to have as much influence as another, and under the system favored by Mr. Littleton there would be, in one respect at least, an approximation to this just result. But the logical conclusion of Mr. Mann's argument is that *one Republican voter living in a strongly Democratic division ought to have ten times as much power in a Republican convention as a Republican who lives in a strong Republican division or ward*, and, wonderful to relate, this monstrous doctrine was ratified by a vote of 40 to 13! The effect of its ratification is obvious. It tends to pack Republican conventions with delegates who represent rotten boroughs, and who, having but small Republican constituencies, consequently dare to sell or lend themselves to the wire-pullers, and to perpetrate outrages on Republican sentiment which few representatives of large Republican divisions would dare to perpetrate. If the convention persists in maintaining a large number of rotten boroughs, the wire-pullers will, by their existence alone, be enabled year after year to make odious and unpopular nominations, and to override the sentiments of a majority of those who attend the delegate elections. If we cannot have a direct popular vote for candidates for office the next best thing is that proposed by Mr. Littleton, of giving a just representation to the Republican strength of the respective divisions and wards; and the worst thing, so far as regards this portion of the rules, is to continue to make one Republican in some sections of the city as powerful as ten Republicans are in other sections of the city.

The new rules, to serve a good purpose, and to save the Republican party from a succession of future defeats, should be based on just principles, and so arranged as to at once insure a large attendance at delegate elections and provide safeguards for their honest management, as well as for fair dealing in the conventions. The whole spirit of the new rules proposed is of a directly opposite character. Little by little they provide for weaving network around the people, until they are caught in meshes from which there is no escape except by staying away from the polls, cutting the Republican ticket, or by voting in part or whole the Democratic ticket. What a convention appointed to frame new rules ought to do is to seek to strengthen the party with the masses, to purify its councils, to devise preventives against fraud, to equalize representation, and to lay the foundation of good nominations by inviting the co-operation of all good Republicans in the work of selecting candidates. *The ruling spirits of the present convention are doing just the opposite; they are weakening the party with the masses, they are throwing power into the hands of the professional politicians, they are perpetuating inequality of representation, they are laying the foundation of bad nominations*, and they are repelling disgusted Republicans from delegate elections and conventions. If they finish their labors in the manner in which they have commenced them, they will entail disgrace after disgrace upon the Republican party of this city in years when, and localities where, it is successful; and they will alienate from it thousands of good citizens.

THE PARSONAGE BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The members of the State House of Representatives yesterday indulged in a general interchange of views on religious matters, the occasion being the introduction of a bill to exempt parsonages from taxation. It is to be hoped that the debate was a source of spiritual profit to the gentlemen who participated in or listened to it, for it is certain the members of the Legislature will not be less likely to do their duty to their constituents if they are called upon from time to time to seriously bear in mind that religious matters merit their attention both as individuals and as legislators. The debate yesterday indicated very clearly that the religious ideas of some of our lawmakers are decidedly hazy, and if we thought that the exemption of parsonages from taxation would have any beneficial effect upon the morals of the individuals who are presumed to represent us at Harrisburg, we might be disposed to advocate it as a measure of reform that would be worth vastly more than it would cost. As it is, we are totally unable to see the propriety of the proposed exemption; and the members of the House who advocated it yesterday appeared to have the religious vote—if we may be allowed the expression—in their mind's eye, rather than any particular spiritual good that might accrue to themselves or the public at large. The bill, as originally introduced, applied only to the parsonages in Cumberland county, and it was evidently intended as an advertisement for Mr. John D. Leibig, the member from Cumberland. Other pious legislators, however, were anxious to make a bid for the religious vote, and Mr. McGowan moved to include Philadelphia county, and Mr. Miller and Mr. Wm. F. Smith the entire State. If parsonages are exempt from taxation other property will ere long be presenting nearly if not quite as strong a claim to be excused from bearing its proper share in supporting the Government, and thus all the taxes will be thrown upon the shoulders of a comparatively limited number of persons, whereas all who receive the protection of the laws, whether private individuals or religious or other corporations, should be obliged to contribute towards the cost of benefits that all enjoy.

We do not pretend to deny the great benefit that society derives from churches, considering them merely as moral agents, and as valuable aids in securing a respect for the laws and in promoting public order. But it is opposed to the spirit and the letter of the National and State Constitutions that religious corporations should receive support from the State treasury; for, practically, to exempt them from taxation is the same thing as paying them so much money out of the treasury. The laws of the nation and of the State guarantee protection to all descriptions of religious belief, and this is all that they with propriety can do. It is the duty of the private citizens who are interested in certain churches to support them out of their own pockets, and the churches, neither individually nor collectively, have any right to demand pecuniary assistance from the public treasury.

Mr. Marshall yesterday took the proper view of the case when he protested against this whole system of exemption as being in violation of the article in the State Constitution which says that "no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent." There are thousands of tax-payers in this State who profess no religious belief, and while we freely admit that it would be much better for themselves individually and for society in general if they were good Christians, it cannot be denied that by the exemption from taxation of property belonging to certain religious corporations they are forced, in violation of the Constitution, to support places of worship which would not be able to get a dollar from them in any other manner, and to maintain ministers who teach doctrines in which they do not believe.

In this city there are several million dollars' worth of church property exempted from taxation, which, if it were obliged to contribute a proper proportion to the public expenses, would enable the whole tax rate to be reduced, and thus relieve the public at large of a portion of its burden. Independently of all this, the exemption of church property has been and is made the excuse for extending the exemptions almost indefinitely. The cemeteries, which are mere land speculations, are exempt without a shadow of justice, chiefly through the advocacy of Senator George Connell, who is well known to be the chief owner of Mount Moriah, and who accordingly is benefited annually to the extent of several thousand dollars. Now it is proposed to exempt parsonages from taxation, and then something else will be proposed as having an equal claim, and so the thing will go on until a large proportion of valuable property will pay nothing into the State Treasury, while the taxes will be proportionally increased in other directions. The whole system of exemption is wrong, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Marshall and such other members of the Legislature who have any regard for the public interests will earnestly oppose this Parsonage bill and all similar measures for increasing the burdens of taxation for the people at large.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We are glad to learn by a despatch from Harrisburg that Governor Geary has appointed J. G. L. Brown as Coroner of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Coroner, Mr. Taylor. Mr. Brown has been a resident of this city for some years, and is best known to the bulk of our citizens as the business manager of Forney's *Press*, in which capacity he has displayed unwearied devotion to his arduous duties, and good business tact and talent, combined with sterling integrity. For the last twelve or thirteen years he has been a consistent, zealous, active, and influential member of the Republican party.

In social life he has established and maintained an irreproachable character. Scrupulously faithful in the discharge of all the duties he assumes, we do not doubt that he will make an excellent officer; and as the Coroner is necessarily thrown, in many cases, into close connection with the reporters, there was special propriety in the selection of one who has been long and honorably identified with the newspaper profession to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Taylor's death.

NOTICES.

A LARGE LOT OF ELEGANT READY-MADE CLOTHING, FOR WINTER WEAR, AT VERY LOW PRICES. OVERCOATS, AND SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA. S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SOMETIMES A COLD WILL NOT YIELD TO ORDINARY REMEDIES, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma, and Bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for over thirty years, affords the best guarantee of its merit. Sold everywhere.

A LARGE AND IMPORTANT collection of fine modern paintings is now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 841 Chesnut street, and will be sold this and to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, without reserve. The catalogue embraces works by Charles Chaplin, Buckolowyz D. De Noter, Hart, S. Coleman, M. C. Ream, F. De B. Richards, H. C. Bispham, Joseph Evans, John Faulkner, and others, consigned by W. H. Fanning, of Fanning's Art Rooms, New York.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.
Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.
Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.
ESTABLISHED 1749.
We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for
Bottled Ale and Porter
From the above celebrated Breweries.
POWELL & WEST,
No. 28 South FRONT Street,
Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.
An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 thstu1m4p

CINDERELLA,
AN EXQUISITE PICTURE, ILLUSTRATING THE
Old Fairy Story,
Painted by J. Van Lerius, Antwerp,
And for which he received A GOLD MEDAL from the King of Holland.
On Exhibition for a Short Time Only, from Friday, Feb. 10.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
2 9 3t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WANTS.
WANTED,
A STORE,
On Chesnut or Eighth Street.
ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,
"F. B. K."
2 6 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

COAL.
$7·50 FOR SCHUYLKILL STOVE COAL, per long ton, delivered.
$7·25 FOR SCHUYLKILL FURNACE COAL, per long ton, delivered.
$6·25 FOR SCHUYLKILL NUT COAL, per long ton, delivered.
EASTWICK & BRO., OFFICE NO. 228 DOCK Street. Coal Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. 2 9
SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

CLOTHING.
"PUSH THINGS!"
AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN HALL, They are "PUSHING THINGS," And have PUSHED OFF Nearly all the fine Winter Stock Of Gentlemen's Excellent Clothes, And Superior Clothes for Boys.
COME AND CARRY AWAY What is left of our Excellent Winter Stock! Prices so low that you can hardly see them!
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
MERCHANT TAILORS AND Dealers in Ready-made Clothing.
CUSTOMER WORK
Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a stock complete in every way, and with
CUTTERS
Of acknowledged excellence and ability.

PIANOS.
GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
COULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD. WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.
ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate.
5 4 WAREROOM, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FOR SALE.
ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,
With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk, Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash or good trade.
No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf
CHESNUT STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Nos. 1729 and 1731, 40 feet front by 120 feet deep to street at the back. Apply to JOHN CRUMP, No. 1731 CHESNUT Street, or at COLONNADE HOTEL. 1 26 13t*

TO RENT.
FOR RENT—CHESNUT STREET STORE, No. 726. Possession March 1. Also, third and fourth stories in same building. Apply to GLENN & CO., No. 726 CHESNUT St. (2d story). 2 6 6t*

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WANTED TO PURCHASE,
Desirable Real Estate,
WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address
2 4 tf "Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office."

HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS, VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

MARBLE WORKS.
H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BRANDY.
FINE OLD BRANDY,
JUST IMPORTED FROM
Pinet, Castillon & Co.,
VINTAGE OF 1840.
IN SMALL PACKAGES OF TEN GALLONS.
FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE BY
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
1871.
BLACK SILKS
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.
Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXCELLENT QUALITY.
Good Black Gros Grains for $1·50.
Rich Black Gros Grains for $1·75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2·00.
Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flossy Silk, $2·50.
Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3·00.
Superb Black Silks, Queenly, $3·50.
Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4·50.
We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.
We also offer a full line of colors in
Best Kid Gloves,
Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 8 thstu PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS, STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.
Choice New Crop Teas
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,
Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.
Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.
Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 tustu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
WARRANTED PURE
Old Government Java Coffee,
Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.
For sale only at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.
N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving.

JUST RECEIVED,
Davis' Cincinnati Hams.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp
Salesroom of the American Watch.

COPARTNERSHIPS.
THE FIRM OF J. E. CALDWELL & CO expires this day by limitation.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1871.
NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership under the name of J. E. CALDWELL & CO., and will continue the business at No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
JAMES E. CALDWELL, RICHARD A. LEWIS, JOSEPH H. BRAZIER, GEORGE W. BANKS, J. ALBERT CALDWELL, HUGH B. HOUSTON.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871. 2 4 6t
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of HUGHES & MULLER was dissolved on the 20th day of January, 1871, by the death of Mr. GEORGE HUGHES. The business will be carried on by the surviving partner, who will settle all debts due to and by the said firm.
GEORGE MULLER,
2 7 tuths3t* No. 1035 CHESNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.
TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PENN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870.

For Premiums and Interest		$1,209,748·50
Losses during the year	$297,200·00	
Purchase of Policies, Commissions, Taxes, etc. etc.	211,125·86	508,325·86
Net surplus for the year		$701,393·74

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY LIABLE FOR LOSSES.

Invested in United States Stocks, Philadelphia City Loan, Pennsylvania Railroad Loan, Bank Stocks, etc.	$886,503·54	
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on property worth double the amount, Ground Rents, Company's Office, etc.	2,671,792·34	$3,558,295·88
Market value December 31, 1870		$3,651,291·68

The Board of Trustees has resolved to divide the net surplus among the holders of policies in force on the 31st instant on the Contribution plan, applicable to the reduction of premiums or premium notes, when the next annual payment falls due, and has decided to receive the Scrip Dividends of the year 1863 in payment at the same time.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel E. Stokes, Henry C. Townsend, Thomas W. Davis, Joseph M. P. Price, Samuel A. Bispham, Henry C. Howell, Edmund A. Souder, Rodolphus Kent, Samuel J. Christian, James C. Fenex, Warner M. Hasin, Frederic A. Hoyt, Anthony J. Drexel, John G. Brenner, Benjamin Coates, Richard S. Newbold, James B. McFarland, William P. Hacker, Joseph H. Trotter, William H. Kern, James Easton, Edward M. Needles, Elwood Johnson, James Long, John G. Reppler, George H. Stuart, William C. Houston.

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, Actuary.
HORATIO STEPHENS, Secretary.
BENJ. KENDALL, Assistant Actuary.
HENRY AUSTIE, Assistant Secretary.
HENRY C. TOWNSEND, Solicitor.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

EDW. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 WALNUT Street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 WALNUT Street.
In attendance at the Office of the Company from 1 to 3 P. M. daily. 2-3 6 9 11 13

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,
Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
S one China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·50
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	40
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
36 casks of Parian Marble, Lock and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 1 13 stuthtim

CARRIAGES.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

GLOVES.
100 DOZEN OPERA AND PARTY COLORED KID GLOVES,
At $1 Per Pair.
At $1 the world-renowned "Joseph" Kid Glove.
At $1·25 the celebrated "La Belle" Kid Glove.
At $1·50 the unrivalled "Bartley" Kid Glove.
At 75 cts. Soiled Kid Gloves.
At 25 cts. Cloth Gloves, worth 50c.
At 31 cts. Cloth Gloves, worth 50c.
At 38 cts. Cloth Gloves, worth 62 cts.
At 44 cts. Cloth Gloves, worth 75 cts.
White Piques, opened this week, selling at about 50 cents on the dollar.
100 dozen English Super Stout ½ Hose, 25 cts.
2 Button Kid Gloves (undesirable color) at $1 per pair, at
BARTHOLOMEW'S,
2 4 stuthtf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street,

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

Letter of the Postmaster-General to the Senate Post Office Committee.

The following concise and convincing letter of the Postmaster-General is made by the Senate Post Office Committee a part of their report in the case of Chorpenning:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1871.—Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Chairman of the Post Office Committee of the Senate—My Dear Sir:—The Senate having referred to your committee the House resolution for the repeal of the resolution of Congress approved July 15, 1870, I have the honor to invite at the hands of your committee a most searching investigation into all the proceedings connected with the claims of George Chorpenning, and to request that no report may be made until you can confidently speak as to my good or bad faith in respect thereof.

In justification of myself I desire to make a brief statement.

On the 2d of September, 1869, Chorpenning presented to me, as Postmaster-General, a petition, wherein he asked for the reversal of a decision made by Postmaster-General Brown, and for an allowance of an additional sum of money in the way of extra compensation under the first section of the act of March 3, 1857. After hearing the argument of counsel I gave a written decision on October 12, 1869, adverse to Chorpenning, and dismissed his petition on the same ground as that assumed by my predecessors, Messrs Holt, Blair, and Randall—namely, that the case had already been decided by Postmaster-General Brown, and should not be disturbed without further legislation. This I declared to be a final disposition of the case upon the law as it then stood, and supposed that I should never again during my term of office be called upon to consider it. But by a joint resolution of Congress approved July 15, 1870, the Postmaster-General was directed to investigate and adjust not only the claims of Chorpenning, under the first section of the act of 1857, on the basis of compensation allowed by said act for the regular service, but also a certain other claim growing out of the curtailment and annulment of his contract on route 12,891, on the basis of his agreement with the Postmaster-General for that service. This act was mandatory, and enjoined upon me the laborious and disagreeable task of investigating and adjusting certain specified claims in a prescribed manner, at a fixed compensation, and according to "the affidavits and proofs on file in the House of Representatives" in 1857. I was made a mere accounting officer, and was charged with the adjustment of Chorpenning's claims, under the act of 1857, according to unalterable and arbitrary rules.

As soon as able, I reluctantly proceeded to discharge my duty, to the best of my ability. The result of my labors I present to you in the form of a report. It fully details the manner of my decision and the reasons therefor.

Having given to the subject the best ability and study I could command, I sent for Mr. J. N. Davis, one of the most upright, laborious and competent of my subordinates, and submitted to him my report for his careful revision. He returned it at the close of the day with but one objection. His point was, that I had erred in allowing for extra services prior to the 1st of July, 1853, at the rate of $30,000 per annum, rather than at the old contract price of $14,000 per annum. I answered that I had already carefully considered that point and was obliged to overrule his objection. This I felt constrained to do in obedience to the very words of the law. If, however, I had adopted Mr. Davis' suggestion, it would have made a difference of about four or five thousand dollars in the amount of the award.

I concluded my official connection with the case by formally filing my report in the Department on the 23d of December last, where it has ever since remained, subject to inspection and examination. It was not until the 7th day of January that a copy of it was transmitted to the Sixth Auditor. I never signed any warrant, draft, order, or other authority for its payment, or directed or requested any other officer to do so. On the contrary, I sent for Judge Martin, the Sixth Auditor, and his chief clerk, Mr. McGrew, and after telling them of the magnitude and character of the claim cautioned them to make a thorough examination into the whole subject before taking any steps for its payment. I objected to its payment out of the regular appropriations for the postal service, because no estimate had been made for it under any of the heads thereof, and insisted that it paid at all it should be paid out of the general treasury. There was no concealment or attempt at concealment, no effort to hasten its payment, or to cover up its magnitude. So far from being surprised at the publicity which has been given to my report, I can positively say it is precisely what I expected. In the belief that the case would be thoroughly canvassed after it left my hands, I took the time, which I could ill spare from my other duties, to prepare the above-mentioned report. That report was made according to my best judgment, without fear, favor, or affection, and under the operation of the laws which fettered my action. I believe it to be correct. If I were required to execute the same laws again to-morrow, upon the same "affidavits and proofs," I could make no change in the award I have already made.

It never occurred to me that I could escape the performance of the duty so clearly enjoined by the law of 1870, by referring the law itself back to Congress. Postmaster-General Brown, in his report of 1857, had called the attention of Congress to the doubts that beset him in his efforts to execute the law of the same year, and numerous efforts have since been made in Congress to prescribe a new rule of construction for that act. Finally, the law of the last session was passed, giving in unequivocal language a legislative interpretation to the act of 1857, directly at variance with all the previous rulings of the Department, and bearing upon its face a positive command for me to carry it into effect. I have simply discharged my duty, at the same time leaving every other officer of the Government free to pursue such a course in the matter as his conscience might direct.

As no opportunity was offered me for defense in the House of Representatives, I respectfully ask that this letter, together with a copy of my report upon the Chorpenning claims, may be made a part of the report of your committee, and be placed upon the files of the Senate.

I am, very truly, your friend and servant,

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

Having carefully read the foregoing letter of the Postmaster-General, I certify that its statements with regard to the submission of his report in the Chorpenning case to me for revision, and my subsequent interview with him, are strictly accurate.

Feb. 4, 1871. JAMES N. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1871.—I have carefully read the foregoing letter of the Postmaster-General, and the statement made as to his conversation with me in relation to the claim of George Chorpenning is strictly correct.

Mr. Creswell objected to its payment out of the regular appropriation for mail transportation, and in reply to my remark that I did not see how it could be paid from former appropriations, in view of recent legislation, he said that the question of finding an appropriation out of which it should be paid was one which must be settled by the Treasury Department. J. M. McGREW, Chief Clerk.

To this letter is also appended a certificate of Judge J. J. Martin, Sixth Auditor, attesting the accuracy of all the statements relating to himself.

The Postmaster-General followed this letter by a written application to the committee to summon before it Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, George Earle, George Chorpenning, Hon. John Hill, and Hon. John Cessna to testify as to his attitude in the case; but the committee having directed a report acquitting the Postmaster-General of all censure, it was deemed unnecessary to comply with his request.

Not one dollar of money has been paid to Chorpenning, and never will be now that the act of 1870 has been repealed.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Verdi's opera of *Trovatore* will be performed this evening, with Miss Emma Howson as "Leonora." An *entr'acte* concert will also be given, in which Mr. Joseph Herrmann, Miss Alma Krause, and the child Americus will appear.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will this evening personate "Jeremiah Beetle," in Tom Taylor's comedy of *The Babes in the Wood*, and "Mr. Dimple" in Buckstone's comedy of *Leap Year*.

To-morrow evening Mr. Clarke will have a farewell benefit, and on Saturday he will appear at the matinee performance.

On Monday Mr. T. J. Hemphill, the business manager of the Walnut, will have his annual benefit, when a fine bill will be presented.

AT THE CHESNUT the spectacle of *The Old Man of the Mountain*, with all its fine scenic effects, will be represented this evening.

AT THE ARCH *Lurline* will be performed for the last time this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl, who has created the greatest sensation in medical and other circles, will be on exhibition this afternoon and evening.

AT CONCERT HALL this evening there will be a grand billiard contest between Mr. E. J. Plunkett, champion of Pennsylvania, and Mr. E. H. Nelms.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance will be given this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, *A Day in Paris* and *The Widow's Strategy* will be performed this evening.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN will give his fifth matinee to-morrow at the Foyer of the Academy of Music. The programme will contain selections by Rubenstein, Beethoven, Raff, Vieuxtemps, and Liszt.

CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., will lecture at Concert Hall on Tuesday, February 14, for a benevolent object. Subject, "Irish Bards and Ballads."

THEODORE THOMAS, assisted by his grand orchestra and by Miss Anna Mehlig, will give two instrumental concerts at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Subscription tickets for the two concerts can be had to-day and to-morrow at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

THE MÆNNERCHOR'S annual masked ball will be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, February 14. One-half of the proceeds of this entertainment will be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the Franco-German war.

WHEATLEY DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—To-morrow evening, at their hall corner of Fifth and Gaskill streets, will be presented in English Offenbach's *Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*, with the original music as completely rendered as by any of the foreign companies who have visited us. The perfection to which the members have brought this performance is remarkable; and, aside from the good acting and singing, the spectator will be gratified with the handsome auditorium, complete stage details, and good management of the best amateur association which has ever existed in this city.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,

THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

WE PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhœa, and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

DIED.

CALDWELL.—On the 7th instant, after a lingering illness, CHARLES P. CALDWELL, Sr., in his 58th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3409 Haverford street, Mantua, on Friday, February 10th, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. New York and Boston papers please copy.

MESSCHERT.—On Wednesday, the 8th instant, at his country seat, near Douglassville, Berks county, Pennsylvania, HUIZINGA MESSCHERT, in his 63d year.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Dr. James Kitchen's, No. 715 Spruce street, on Tuesday morning, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The funeral will proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

MURPHY.—On the morning of the 8th instant, after a short illness, JOSEPH D., Jr., son of Joseph D. and Cornelia Murphy, in the 22d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, N. E. corner Tenth and Green streets on Friday morning, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, February 8, 1871.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held February 7, 1871, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. F. Fraley, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania record the death of STEPHEN COLWELL, Esq., with profound sorrow, as that sad event separates them from a colleague beloved for his rich and varied scholarship, for his wise counsel, and for his liberal and generous donation of his library to the University, and makes them special participants to the loss which our city, in his decease, has met with.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the widow of Mr. Colwell, with the expression of our sincere sympathy with her in her bereavement.

On motion of the Rev. Dr Schaeffer the resolutions were ordered to be published.

Attest: CADWALADER BIDDLE,
Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SEASON OF 1870-71.
SECOND SERIES.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that the SECOND SERIES of THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES will be given in the following order:—

OPENING LECTURE.

1. Monday Evening, February 20,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—Street Life in Europe.
2. Thursday Evening, February 23,
JAMES E. MURDOCH.
Subject—An Actor's Views and Impressions of the Character of "Hamlet," illustrated by remarks and readings.
3. Monday Evening, February 27,
MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON.
Subject—Marriage and Divorce.
4. Thursday Evening, March 2,
JOSH BILLINGS.
Subject—Natural History.
5. Monday Evening, March 13,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY.
Subject—Oratory.
6. Thursday Evening, March 16
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.
Subject—Modern Chivalry.
7. Monday Evening, March 20.
A. MINER GRISWOLD (Humorous).
(The Fat Contributor.)
Subject—Injun Meal.
8. Thursday Evening, March 23,
GENERAL KILPATRICK.
Subject—Battle Scenes of the Rebellion (including a graphic description of Lee's raid into Pennsylvania.)
9. Monday Evening, March 27,
MRS. CADY STANTON.
Subject—The True Republic.
10. Thursday Evening, March 30,
GRAND CONCERT BY THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB OF BOSTON, and other musical attractions.

ADMISSION TO EACH LECTURE.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra
RESERVED SEATS for the Series of Ten Lectores (transferable), $5.

TWO DAYS' SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

The sale of Reserved Season Tickets will commence on MONDAY MORNING, February 13, at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and will continue two days, after which no more tickets at season prices will be sold.

The sale of Reserved Seats to any of the single Lectures will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, February 15. [2 9

Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1871.

The Second Art Reception will occur at the Union League Building on the evenings of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 10 and 11, from six to eleven o'clock. Members can obtain a limited number of tickets by personal or written application at the office. GEO. H. BOKER, Chairman.

February 6, 1871. 2 6 6t

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.

LECTURE BY J. A. McGINLEY, A. M.
Subject—"POMPEII, PAST AND PRESENT."
MONDAY EVENING, February 13, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Library. 2 4 4t

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CLOTHING MANUFACTURER.

JOHN

WANAMAKER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING.

818 AND 820

CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURER.

☞ MERCANTILE PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ REV. J. B. DALES, D. D., WILL LECTURE in the FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, 9th instant, at 8 o'clock. Subject:—"A Range Over Bible Lands."
No tickets of admission required. Collection for the benefit of the church. 2 8 2t*

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths6

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE contributing members of the YOUNG MEN'S HOME OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at No. 400 WALNUT Street, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Chairman,
WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1871. 2 8 2t

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
2 7 26tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

☞ A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, February 9, at 7½ o'clock, in the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NINETEENTH and WALNUT Streets.
Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, THANE MILLER, Esq., of Cincinnati, Rev. Dr. BEADLE, Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, WILLIAM BUCKNELL, Esq., and CHARLES E. LEX, Esq. M. C. EARLEY,
2 7 3t Corresponding Secretary.

☞ THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its Office, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them. R. PATTERSON,
2 2 10t Secretary.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 2 City Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1871.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant. E. G. GILES,
2 8 8t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at CONCERT HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 1 17t Secretary.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—

JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, Jr.,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer. J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 21 stuthlm Secretary.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1811.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
2 9 3w Secretary.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and TWELFTH and CHESNUT and MARKET streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7 30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5000, and $10 000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDENING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO.,
No. 44 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO.,
No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT,
No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK,
No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK,
No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON,
No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO.,
No. 140 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON,
No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO.,
No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGEWAY,
No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
1 26 tuwthfs40t

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1300 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 26tf PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 965

530 HARRISSON GRAMLO, 530
BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Stree
6 2 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
LONDON.
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travelers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
8 26tf PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 5 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 4, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS WILL BE OPENED ON THE

SIXTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

In this country and in Europe, for Subscriptions to

THE NATIONAL LOAN,

Under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The places at which subscriptions may be made and the names of the authorized Agents of the Government will be announced hereafter. The proposed Loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:—

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscribers to the Loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second. Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third. Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin, or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
2 9 6t SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR
THE NEW MASONIC
TEMPLE LOAN,
Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

Having sold a large portion of the

Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage Bonds,

The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency.

These bonds are the cheapest investment for Trustees, Executors, and Administrators.

For further particulars, inquire of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
C. & H. BORIE. [2 11m

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

THE FASHIONS.

From the New York *Tribune* we take the following hints in regard to the latest fashions:—

There is very little to chronicle in the way of fashion gossip, save ball costumes and an extravagance in dress and ideas. "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy" reigns pre-eminent in every brain. Our republican court can find no laces too rare, no silks too costly, no jewels too magnificent, no style too eccentric for the gratification of a luxurious taste. The most exquisite ball costumes are clouds of tulle or tarletan, airy, light as snow-drifts or fleecy summer clouds. In one costume the overskirt or snowy tarletan, extremely *bouffant*, was looped with such lilies as Undine might have worn, with trembling sprays of glittering silvery leaves. Amid the varied colored and meretricious tastes displayed in a ball-room, there is nothing more refreshing for the eye to rest upon than the harmonious admixture of white and silver. Apart from this simplicity in beauty, superb silks of the heaviest brocade are rescued from long oblivion. These are not the old-fashioned brocade, but of the Pompadour style—for example, the riches *gros grain* silk, black, embroidered in brilliantly assorted flowers. Purple pansies with golden eyes, half hidden in emerald mossy leaves; regal *fleurs de lis*, or bunches of violets, purple and white; dainty rose-buds, carelessly knotted together with meek-eyed daisies. These magnificent silks are also embroidered in patterns, on the *revers*, the front breadth overskirt, or flounces according to taste and style. A lovely lavender *gros grain* pattern dress was lightly traced with white brocading of a peculiar silver shimmer, as if moonlight had been imprisoned in the graceful design of the floating foliage; another was of slate-color ground, embroidered exquisitely in wreaths of myrtle and tiny clusters of gay flowers. The brilliancy of these hues can only be compared to the delicate creations of an artist's brush. These rich silks and velvet costumes are intended only for matrons in the meridian of life, and stately dowagers learning the difficult art of growing old gracefully.

For younger ladies and maidens making their *debut* in society, tarletan has been the most popular and fashionable style this season. The material itself, so to speak, is cheap enough for the most economical, but the elegance of the dress depends upon its voluminous drapery, quantity and quality of trimming. This winter, tarletans, like all other materials, have been extensively trimmed with velvet; with the velvet, clusters of small flowers, such as daisies, violets, buds, and autumn leaves. For those who prefer lighter and gayer accompaniments and trimmings, satin is used. The over-skirt, either in tarletan or tulle, is very long, and made very bouffant, or the skirt worn over silk is covered with elaborate puffings; if flounces are preferred trimmed with satin, it is necessary for perfect harmony that the flowers should exactly correspond in color with the satin.

Silks and velvet of neutral tints have never been more fashionable for full dress receptions and balls, the quiet tone relieved and brought out by exquisite laces. In the revival of this most beautiful of all toilette adjuncts a *furore* exists only to be appreciated by woman; there is a freemasonry on the topic of laces, and that "one touch of nature" makes the whole world of womanhood akin. The rarest articles in the assortment of lace novelties are in *point Alencon* and flounces of Chantilly; it is light as gossamer, its traceries are like fairy thoughts wrought into shapes by air sprites. The robe of *Alencon* is of that rare, rich, creamy tint; in every inch gold is woven and the meshes thereof are silver. At one of the up-town palaces a piece of *Alencon* is exhibited about eight yards long, perhaps an eighth of a yard wide, which will probably enfold some "armful of heaven" in the shape of an American bride, at the cost of $3000! The Titania-like fabric was dotted with the Imperial bee and bordered with royal lilies. There are cobweb *mouchoirs*, *berthes*, flounces, fans, and shawls in sets ranging from $1000 to $1600.

For dark and black silks, lace is decidedly the most fashionable trimming, invariably headed by rich jet gimps. Chantilly lace is the most expensive, therefore considered most desirable, but guipure and duchesse lace for trimming are very much sought after and extensively used. Very elegant Chantilly lace flounces, costing from $100 to $150 per yard, formed the trimming for a heavy Antwerp silk headed by gimp thickly studded with jets. The corsage, cut low and square, was trimmed with a full ruffle of narrower lace passing down the front quite around the points of the waist; wide duchesse sleeves trimmed to correspond.

The lace fever is contagious as it is expensive, yet proves a revival of refinement in taste. It is no misnomer to connect poetry with rare old point lace, such as becomes heir-looms in old families, ofttimes the sole fortune of the child descending from an impoverished house—who grows pale and fragile as the cobweb-threads in her delicate fingers, and, it may be, blind over the fabrication. Such is the rage for lace, that grave and reverend grandmothers disdain caps, and wear only point-lace crown-pieces the size of a tea plate, or in oval shapes, perhaps with a Marie Antoinette point. Old ladies in the provinces ordering their caps from town are *desole* at the frivolity of earth, upon being told they must take to a chignon and crimps or go capless.

The eccentricities of fashion are marvellous. Nature is rapidly reconstructing itself. There is a rumor that false insteps and false eyelashes are among late inventions. One of our most famous rejuvenators has produced an exquisite life-like enamel for the complexion which is extensively patronized, and, in addition, a charming blue tint for the shading of the outer corner of the eye-lid; another still darker for the tracing of the veins of the temples and brow; added to this, a fine dark line drawn beneath the under eye-lashes completes the ensemble. Frizzed hair, hanging low over the forehead, is no longer worn by the autocrats of fashion. The present simple style is alike graceful and elegant, moreover becoming to all; drawn loosely back from the brow in Pompadour style, suits all excepting the extremely high or projecting forehead. The front hair can be crimped but no longer tightly frizzed. The chatelaine braids have wholly taken the place of the chignon, and it must be confessed are picturesque and graceful, with the addition of a few feathery curls floating between the braids. A great deal of latitude is permitted in the arrangement of the chatelaine style, as the contour of every face and throat differs, which important fact should not be forgotten in any arrangement of the coiffure.

Velvet encircling the neck is now quite obsolete. In its place we find the gold necklace with its lockets, crosses, or enameled pendants. The necklace is broad and massive, according to the wealth of the wearer, of the dead yellow gold; some of these are models of beauty in artistic designs. Roman and Etruscan gold is very fashionable. Also, lockets merely for ornament, without opening, and made of pale gold, set in bars of turquoise, with a full set of jewelry to match, and nothing can be found more becoming to a blonde beauty. Jet sets are very much worn, very beautifully and elaborately carved; they form an elegant and appropriate accompaniment to the black cashmere and silk costumes so much affected.

THE NUMBER FOURTEEN.—The number fourteen has been discovered to be of great historical import. The first King of France named Henry was consecrated on the 14th of May, 1029; on the 14th of May, 1588, the Parisians rose against Henry III; and the last Henry was assassinated upon the 14th of May, 1610. Henri de Bourbon was the fourteenth king who bore the titles of France and Navarre, and in his name we find just fourteen letters. Henry IV was born in December, 1553—the figures of which date added together make fourteen—exactly fourteen centuries, fourteen decades and fourteen years after the birth of Christ. His first wife, Margaret of Valois, was born on the 14th of May, 1552; the battle of Ivry was fought and won on the 14th of March, 1590; on the 14th of May, in the same year, the white-plumed hero was beaten in the faubourgs of Paris; and on the 14th of November, the sixteen swore to die rather than obey his rule. On the same day, six years later, was registered the Papal bull empowering the legate of Rome to nominate an occupant of the French throne to Henry's exclusion; on the 14th of December, 1599, he was reconciled to the Duke of Savoy; and on the 14th of May, 1610, he was stabbed by Ravaillac in the Rue dela Ferronnerie; the assassin's opportunity being supplied him by the stoppage of the royal carriage, owing to the narrowness of the street, which, fifty-six years before, Henry II has ordered to be widened, his unfulfilled order bearing date the 14th of May. It will be noticed that one date, that of the 14th of May, plays a prominent part in this catalogue of coincidences; and upon that same date in 1643, Louis XIII died—the figures 1, 6, 4, 3, when added, again producing the magical number of fourteeen. Louis XIV ascended the throne in 1643; died in 1715, equal to fourteen again; and lived to the age of 77—seven and seven making fourteen. Louis XV died in 1774, a date supplying the same number, both in its extremes and the sum of its central figures. Louis XVI had reigned just fourteen years when he summoned the States-General, destined to bring about the Revolution; on the 14th of July, 1789, the Bastile was destroyed; and in 1814 the Bourbons were restored—a year bearing the all-important number, not only in its figures, but likewise in their sum. On the 14th of July, 1815, Napoleon informed Captain Maitland that he threw himself upon England's protection; on the 14th of July, 1870, diplomatic relations were broken off between France and Prussia; and lastly, on the 14th of August Marshal Bazaine's army retreated over the Moselle before the advancing legions of Germany.—*Chambers' Journal.*

QUEER STORY OF A MISER.—A correspondent, writing from Knoxville, Ill., describes the peculiar death of a miser in that town, who was reputed to be worth $20,000. He had a nephew, a very worthy young man, who was going out West to seek his fortune. A few days before he was ready to leave, he went to his old uncle to sell him some notes of hand which he held. The old miser would not touch them, but said, "You have always been a good boy, but only a little too extravagant; I will make you a little present before you leave." He drew a check on the bank for $5, as he supposed, but, owing to his bad eyesight and worse penmanship, it proved to be $500. This unaccountable act of benevolence soon became noised about town, and, of course, soon came to the ears of the miser. He rushed to the bank, and, under much excitement, asked one of the bank officials what the amount of the check he had given his nephew was, "$500," said the clerk. "What?" said the miser. "$500," said the clerk, producing the check. After reading, and trembling in every muscle, he gave one long-drawn sigh, and exclaimed, "My God! I am a ruined man," then sank down and died.

A YOUNG SMOKER.—A remarkable instance of early acquaintance with the virtues of tobacco was lately brought under the notice of the London Pathological Society by Dr. Dickinson, in a boy three years of age, an in-patient of the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond street. The boy was admitted with marked symptoms of that form of paralysis known as locomotor ataxy, which is extremely rare at an early age, and the peculiarity of his antecedents was that he was an habitual smoker. It appears that he early evinced a remarkable objection to female society, and preferred marching about with his father, who was a gamekeeper, and sharing his comforts, including a short pipe and strong tobacco. When admitted into the hospital, an inquiry into the history of the case elicited the fact of his being a smoker; and on testing his predilection in this respect when in the hospital, he exhibited a proficiency in the art which could have only been acquired by some practice; and he preferred smoking that particular vegetable product which is known to the initiated by the name of "shag."

AN ENTERPRISING WOMAN.—A Virginia paper says:—"The man who gets one of our best Rockingham girls for a wife does a splendid business for himself. No portion of the country that we have ever seen or heard of can furnish more enterprising women than ours. A widower in Clark county, Virginia, had the good fortune to get one of our Rockingham girls, who, from her poultry alone, the past season, made almost enough to support a small family. This lady raised from five turkey hens seventy-five turkeys. In addition to these, she raised between three hundred and four hundred chickens. She sent forty-nine of her turkeys to Wasnington the week before Christmas, and obtained for them 20 cents per pound, the lot bringing $91·10. She has sold $111·10 worth of poultry this fall and winter. In one month she gathered and sold 52 dozen of eggs. This lady is a young house-keeper, too, and has the care of a growing family upon her hands."

—Those interested in anagrams will find delight in the following:—

Astronomers,	No more stars,
Elegant,	Neat leg,
Impatient,	Time in a pet,
Masquerade,	Queer as mad,
Matrimony,	Into my arm,
Melodrama,	Made moral,
Midshipman,	Mind his map,
Parishioners,	I hire parsons,
Parliament,	Partial men,
Penitentiary,	Nay, I repent,
Presbyterian,	Best in prayer,
Radical Reform,	Rare made frolic,
Revolution,	To love ruin,
Sir Robert Peel,	Terrible poser,
Sweetheart,	There we set,
Telegraph,	Great help.

A FEMALE MISER.

A Woman with $2000 in Bank Starves Herself to Death.

Coroner Young is engaged to-day in investigating the circumstances attending the death of Mary Hurley, who died yesterday of absolute starvation and cold in the tenement-house No. 52 Mulberry street. She was a great miser, and although she had plenty of money, denied herself the necessaries of life. Her dead body was found on a pile of rags in a room on the top floor of the house. It presented a fearfully emaciated appearance, and the only clothing the old creature had was a thin and tattered calico dress. The apartment in which she lived is six feet by ten in size. An old stove in one corner, supplied with bits of wood picked up in the streets, furnished the only warmth for the room. The coroner, upon reaching the wretched house of the deceased, found $70 in bills and stamps of various denominations, and bank books showing that she had $2000 deposited to her credit in the Bowery and Chambers Street Savings Banks. How the deformed and sickly creature, who was nearly seventy years of age, could have accumulated so much remains a mystery. It is now in the hands of Mr. Morgan, and will be handed over for the benefit of relatives to the Public Administrator. It was rumored that she had a son in Ireland, who will doubtless rejoice over his good fortune, though coupled with the announcement of the death of his mother. The deceased eked out a wretched existence by begging and the gleanings of ash barrels on the streets. She was known to the residents of the vicinity as "Molly," and her hunch-backed form and sorry plight were a constant source of amusement to the *gamins*, who delighted in teasing her. Her history and character would furnish a theme for the novelist, and illustrate one of the strangest phases of human nature.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday.*

GETTING A HUSBAND.

The Strategy of an Old Maid.

Mr. James O. Burrill, a man who has reached the age of twenty-two years, and has been a married man three years. But he is not happy. The woman he married when he was only nineteen years old was old enough, to be his mother, and wicked enough, if his statements are correct, to be the maternal ancestor of the Evil One himself. Her name was Ella Rowley, and she lived in Syracuse, New York. The shocking manner in which she deceived and ruined the innocent and unsuspecting young man is pointedly set forth in the bill of divorce which he filed in the Circuit Court at Chicago last week.

Mr. Burrill states that on August 1, 1868, he was married to Ella Rowley, in the city of Syracuse, New York; that he, being of immature age—to wit, 19 years—and inexperienced in the ways of the world, became a victim of the blandishments of the said Ella Rowley, a person of mature age, and that this cruel seduction was accomplished to enable her to compel him to marry her.

He states that he resisted manfully for many hours, and only yielded after prolonged duress, and to save himself from threatened public prosecution, if not personal violence; that upon his giving his consent a person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony was procured, and the wedding ceremonies were performed; but as quickly as he could he left the hated presence of his bride, and had never returned. He therefore asks the court to sever the bond that binds him to the mature female.

—A married lady residing in West Troy was presented on New Year's Day with $100,000. There are a good many persons who would like to know how this is themselves.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,942
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	81,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

[1 23

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
JAMES W. QUEEN, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	163,920·04
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557 00
Real Estate	56,000·50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	23,375·47
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
Cash	142,911·73
	$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 11m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,700,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7d31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwfim REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

SHIPPING.

LORELLARD STEAMSHIP COMPAN.

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 26. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.
Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $33. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.
Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.
NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.
For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to
WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, February 21, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, February —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 11, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 11.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, Feornary 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 17.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 6th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 46

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 6 1

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, February 11, at 10 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6†
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMP

THE LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.

Arrival of the Wrecked Officers and Crew at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—It is with much pleasure that I have to announce the arrival of the steamship Moses Taylor at this port to-day from Honolulu, having on board the wrecked officers and crew of the United States steamer Saginaw. The Moses Taylor left Honolulu on the 28th ult.

The steamer Kilauea, that was placed at the disposal of the United States Minister by the Hawiian Government to go to the rescue of the unfortunates, arrived at Honolulu on her return from Ocean Island on the 14th of January, bringing with her the entire party, all of them much debilitated and quite weak from want of proper diet, but they have since fully recovered and are now in good health and spirits. They have been transferred from the Moses Taylor to the United States steamer Saranac.

While on Ocean Island the wrecked party were limited to rations of one potato and two ounces of bread daily. They obtained seal, turtle, and goneys, however, sufficient to sustain life.

I have called upon Captain Sleard to inquire if he had any further particulars to communicate regarding the loss of the vessel and subsequent events, but he had nothing to give me other than has already been published.

A Remarkable Geological Discovery.

A letter writer to the New York *Tribune* says:—A genuine "bone cave" has been found at last in America. Its locality is on the Reading Railroad, near Phœnixville, Pa. Fortunately for science, the cave is on the estate of Mr. Wheatley, who is an excellent naturalist. Professor Cope and he are now investigating its rich harvest of bones, among which are a mastodon's tusk 11 feet long, the bones of the great cave bear, those of a megalonyx (a gigantic sloth), those of a rhinoceros, and those of a curious little horse. Great interest attaches to the inquiry whether this little horse that lived on the Atlantic border in pre-glacial times was identical with the diminutive horse whose bones are found in the sunken lands of Nebraska, and whether this Pennsylvania sloth shall prove to be of the same kind as that whose bones Washington found in a nitre cave of Virginia. The Virginia sloth was supposed to be post-glacial. The bones in this Phœnixville cave are overlaid with glacial drift. I have examined in the Philadelphia Academy a section of the cave drawn by Prof. Cope. This section tells its own story. The animals whose remains are entombed in the cave lived before the epoch of the great northern drift. In those remote times America seems to have been the land of the horse, the rhinoceros, the elephant, and the camel. If this horse should prove to be new, it will be the eighteenth species known to have lived in America before the drift period. I do not understand that any human remains or any implements fashioned by human hands have been found in the Phœnixville cave. At this stage of the investigation we cannot say that discovery throws any light on the question of the antiquity of the human race.

Philadelphia Controlled by Her "Roughs."

The Philadelphia newspaper reporters now pursue their avocation in peril of their lives. A notorious and brutal rough named John Tobin was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1500 in that city for threatening to kill a reporter who had published the details of a barroom fight in which Tobin had been a participant. Since the arrest of their pal, the murderous gang of roughs who infest and terrorize over a certain part of Philadelphia have notified all the reporters of the city that they will be shot on sight if they venture to give any account of their proceedings. Here is a plain issue made between the triumph of lawlessness and villainy, or the rule of right and good order. If the reporters are suffered to be overawed, Philadelphia must accept the stigma of being under the control of her roughs.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

—A kiss, says a French author, gives more pleasure than anything else in the world. But she evidently never experienced the childish rapture of descending the parlor stairs by sliding down the bannisters.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS. PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Truckeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

1 9 cod tM1

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT, Office Lighthouse Engineer Third District, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., January 13, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW-PILE LIGHT-HOUSES.

SEALED PROPOSALS from Iron Foundries will be received at this office until MONDAY the 13th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the entire IRON and WOODWORK of TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, the plans and specifications of which are for inspection at this office. A suitable place will be provided by the contractor for the setting up of the entire structure for inspection and acceptance.

The contractor, who must be a manufacturer of iron, will include in his proposals the cost of taking down and delivering on board the vessels provided by the undersigned for shipment of the same.

Proposals will state the time of completing the structures.

The right to reject any proposals that may be deemed disadvantageous to the Government is reserved.

Proposals will be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to each proposal, and will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposal for Screw-pile Lighthouses."

J. C. WOODRUFF, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A., 1 20t2 13 Lighthouse Engineer Third District

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, for building a Superintendent's Lodge, of stone, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—City Point, Cold Harbor, and Fredericksburg, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be furnished from this office on application of those desiring to bid.

Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application.

Blank forms for bids, details, and requirements furnished by the undersigned—a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.

HENRY C. HODGES, 2 8 tM7 Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—

500 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "S. F." Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full headlined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full headlined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds, net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
108 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
200 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5 pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
2 7 tm 4t Chief C. S. Department of East.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·20 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·55, 6·55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom....	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading.....	8·00	From Pottsville.....	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville.....	3·15	From Reading.....	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m., 1, 2, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·20 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3 45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8 05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·20 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·25 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·25 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·35 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10	P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

The Neglect to Tax Personal Property, and Its Results.

City Controller Hancock, in his annual report, calls the attention of Councils to the subject of the taxation of personal property. The value of personal property in the city, according to the returns of the assessors for 1871, is as follows—

Furniture	$5,916,550
Horses and Cattle	2,024,629
Carriages	652,577
Total	$8,593,756

After stating these figures, the Controller says:—

"The State of Pennsylvania compels the city to pay tax on an amount *equal to more than ten times the sum* returned by the assessors, and the difference, instead of being paid by tax on personal effects, is charged and collected against real estate. Personal property under the present order is in reality a source of expense, because the city has to pay the State over ten times as much as she receives from that source. If personal property could be made to bear its just share for its protection, etc., real estate would be correspondingly relieved, and the rent paying community be exonerated from a sum more than their just share. A better concert of action on the part of the assessors would probably go far toward remedying the defect."

To show the gross inequality of taxation in this city, as compared with other cities, we append a statement showing the proportion of real and personal estate assessed for taxation in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia, in the year 1868, the latest date for which the returns from all the four cities are accessible:—

	Real Estate.	*Personal.*	*Total.*
New York	$643,236,555	$295,199,972	$938,436,327
Boston	287,635,809	205,937,900	493,573,709
Cincinnati	69,799,604	61,583,925	131,383,529
Philadelphia	445,137,222	7,767,667	463,904,889

From this it will be seen that in New York city nearly one-third of the property assessed for taxation in 1868 was personal property, while in Boston and Cincinnati the proportion was nearly one-half. In Philadelphia the value of personal property assessed was so insignificant as to amount practically to nothing. In 1866 the valuation of personal estate in Cincinnati exceeded that of the real estate, the former being $66 454,662, and the latter $67,218,101. In 1869, the valuation of personal property in Boston had increased to $217,459,700.

HELP FOR WORKING WOMEN.

The Work of the Women's Christian Association, and How it is Progressing.

The "Women's Christian Association," having for its object the establishing of comfortable boarding-houses for the working girls of this city, held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 1210 Chesnut street. At a recent meeting the ladies, roused by an eloquent appeal from one of the Vice-Presidents, determined upon the immediate purchase of a house. A fine property, eligibly located, has been secured, and, as prompt payment is required, untiring efforts have been made to secure the necessary funds. As the result, over five thousand dollars were paid into the treasury at the meeting yesterday. A large balance yet remains to be collected, but past success encourages and strengthens hopes for the future.

A public meeting in behalf of this worthy enterprise will be held this (Thursday) evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut streets, at which addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Rev. Dr. Beadle. Rev. Mr. Jaggar, William Bucknell, Esq., Charles E. Lex, Esq., and Thane Miller, the blind orator of Cincinnati. Success has thus far crowned the efforts of the energetic ladies engaged in this noble enterprise, and the manufacturers, storekeepers, and merchants should not fail to aid them in their labors of love.

VISITING SIR KNIGHTS.—Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Masonic Knights Templar, of Baltimore, Md., arrived in this city about half past 1 o'clock this afternoon, and were received by Mary Commandery, No. 36, of Philadelphia. The visiting Sir Knights were at once escorted to the Continental Hotel, where apartments have been secured for them. This evening the visitors will attend the meeting of Mary Commandery, at the asylum, in Masonic Hall, and after appropriate knightly ceremonies and courtesies, they will be escorted by Mary Commandery to the Continental, where a grand banquet will be given in their honor. On Friday morning the Baltimore Sir Knights will be escorted to Independence Hall, where a welcome will be extended to them by Mayor Fox; after which they will be taken by a committee of Mary Commandery to the United States Mint, Fairmount Park, and other places of interest. In the afternoon a dinner will be given to the visitors at the Falls of Schuylkill, and they will return to Baltimore on Saturday morning.

ALDERMANIC FINES AND PENALTIES.—During 1870 the amount of fines and penalties paid into the City Treasury by the different aldermen of the city reached the enormous aggregate of $3903·90. It would be exceedingly interesting to the public to know precisely what proportion this paltry sum bears to the amount which should have been paid over to the City Treasurer by the aldermen in accordance with the terms of the law. Only sixteen aldermen condescended to make any payments into the City Treasury, the amount paid by each of these being as follows:—

Thomas Dallas	$404·00	William R. Helms.	$125·00
Samuel Lutz	169·50	J. P. Thompson	293·40
Chas. M. Carpenter	250·00	T. Stearne	62·50
Lewis Godson	480·00	Thos. Randall	176·00
Andrew Morrow	297·00	William Neill	465·00
Samuel P. Jones	89·00	A. H. Shoemaker.	96·00
Wm. S. Toland	101·50	C. Myers	10·00
Jacob R. Massey	332·00		
Chas. E. Pancoast.	548·00	Total	$903 90

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.—This afternoon, Select and Common Councils will meet in joint convention, for the purpose of electing heads of departments. The caucus nominations, which will undoubtedly be ratified, are as follows:—

Chief Commissioner of Highways—Mahlon H. Dickinson.

Assistants—Hiram Horter and William Rittenhouse.

Chief Engineer Water Department—Frederick Graeff.

Commissioner of City Property—Jonathan H. Pugh.

Superintendent of City Railroads—John Bosler.

All these gentlemen, with the exception of William Rittenhouse, now fill the offices for which they are again nominated.

A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—About two weeks ago a young man called at the residence No. 228 North Twelfth street and engaged board. He gave his name as J. D. Hendricks, and represented that he was employed by the firm of James, Kent, Santee & Co., on North Third street. He was neatly dressed, and gave every indication of being a perfect gentleman. He remained on the premises about a week and then suddenly left. About the same time a frock overcoat, other articles of wearing apparel, and $70 in cash belonging to William Lloyd and P. L. Gallaher, boarders in the house, disappeared. Efforts are now being made by the police to ferret out the thief and bring him to justice. The statement that he was connected with the above-mentioned firm was found to be false.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN A BEER SALOON.—Last night four men entered the beer saloon of Mr. Mack, on Race street, above Thirteenth, and partook of a number of drinks, running up a bill of $1·15. When this amount had been reached the proprietor was fearful lest the parties would incur additional expenses, and then leave without paying. So he demanded of them pay for the drinks. One of the men took umbrage at this, and drawing a revolver, fired the ball from the weapon, striking the bar-teader in the fleshy part of the leg, and demolishing a looking glass which stood back of the bar. The entire party then ran and escaped. As some of them are known to the proprietor, warrants will issue for their arrest.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past 4 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at the iron railing manufactory of William Chance, northwest corner of Front and Oxford streets. The flames were discovered and extinguished by two of the Tenth district police

CURLEY HARRIS.

How They Went For Him in a Locomotive.

Upon one of our inside pages to-day we briefly chronicle the arrest of "Curley" Harris, who some time ago, with the aid of Jimmy Elliott and "Brummagem" Bill, now happily in the cells of Cherry Hill, so successfully "put a head" on Hughey Dougherty, the minstrel. He was captured in Pittsburg. About 9 o'clock last night the Mayor received a telegram from that city, which informed him that 'Curley" had already taken out a writ of habeas corpus, and that this morning at 10 o'clock it would be heard before the court; and more, that if there was not some person present to show that he was legally detained a prisoner, he would in all probability be liberated.

Now, "Curley" was too precious a rascal to let slip when once within the meshes of the law, and the Mayor was sorely distressed what course to pursue. Finally he summoned his Chief, and ordered him to take the earliest train for Pittsburg, and if, when he reached Altoona, there seemed no possibility of arriving at Pittsburg in time for the hearing by the ordinary means, to charter a locomotive for his express use. This Chief Mulholland did, leaving at 10 o'clock last night. Between Altoona and Pittsburg he made faster time than he ever dreamed of, and to the joy of the Mayor, not to omit his own satisfaction, arrived in time, and had the pleasure of hearing the Pittsburgian judge remand "Curley" into the custody of the Philadelphia authorities. Detective Gordon accompanied the Chief.

DEATH OF COLONEL MESSCHERT.—Yesterday morning Colonel H. Messchert, formerly a resident of Philadelphia, and very well known in this vicinity, died at his residence in Douglassville, Berks county, Pa. At the time of his death he was in the sixty-third year of his age. He was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, and was educated in this city. He pursued the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar after his course of study had been completed. He, however, did not practise to any extent, but devoted himself mostly to business, and afterwards to the care of a large estate. He was quite a wealthy man, his estate being now valued at something like two millions of dollars. His former family mansion was No. 1224 Chesnut street, but about three years ago this, together with other adjoining property, was altered into a fine store. He then removed to Berks county. He was the owner of considerable Eighth street property also.

During the war Colonel Messchert was one of the strongest of Union men, and he then gained, in connection with the volunteer movement, the military title which has since clung to him. The cause of his death was dropsy. He had been complaining of his health for six months or so past, but the malady was not considered dangerous until within a short time. He leaves a wife and one son, who is at present a member of the Philadelphia bar.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.—According to the official report of the City Controller for 1870, the receipts of the department for supplying the city with water were as follows:—

Rents of 1869	$19,341·77	
Penalties added	2,553·05	
		$21,894·82
Rents of 1870	$741,256·88	
Penalties	14,345·45	
Fractional	47,758·15	
Delinquent rents	17,319·00	
Penalties	1,831·39	
		802,510·87
Water pipe	$118,369·79	
Frederick Graeff	4,320·41	
		122,690·20
Total		$947,095·95

STEALING, AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—For some time past the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company has missed a number of articles, principally brass bearing-boxes. Yesterday Lieutenant Jacoby and Officer McGuigan arrested Edward Collins, an employe of the company, for the theft. This he acknowledged, and stated that he had sold the boxes to Francis Kernan, the proprietor of a junk shop at No. 2338 Spring Garden street. Kernan at first promptly denied receiving the goods, but when brought before Alderman Alexander, face to face with his accuser, he admitted what he had before gainsaid. Collins and Kernan were each held in $1000 bail to answer.

THE DISCOUNT allowed for the prompt payment of city taxes is very large, and the aggregate shows what a strong inducement there is for the people to pay their taxes into the treasury at as early a date as possible. Previous to September 1, 1870, the date at which discount for prompt payment ceased for last year, the gross amount of taxes which were paid was $6,251,701·39, on which was allowed a discount of $401,120·95, reducing the net receipts by the city to $5,850,580·44. After September 1st, penalties were added, amounting, previous to the end of the year, to $17,397·52 on an assessment of $791,263, making the net receipts for this period $808,660·52.

AN IMPORTANT CHARITY.—This evening, in Holy Trinity Church, there will be held an important meeting to complete the work of establishing the first of several proposed "homes" for the friendless working girls of our city, the object being to surround them with such moral influences as will save them from the temptations and perils of city life. Several of our most eminent citizens, both of the clergy and laity, are to make addresses. The movement is under the auspices of the "Women's Christian Association." All our public-spirited and charitable men and women will be interested to advance so good a work.

MURDEROUS CONDUCT.—Yesterday John Mason, residing at Hurst and Lisbon streets, committed a violent assault and battery on his sister-in-law, after which he locked her up in a closet, and then went for a razor. Returning, he opened the door, and made several thrusts at her with the weapon, but she managed to run by him and escape. The abused one then appeared before Alderman Carpenter, and sued out a warrant for the arrest of Mason, who was subsequently taken into custody and sent to prison for trial.

MORE TROUBLE FROM THE STRIKERS.—Yesterday we gave the details of the strike and the threatened riot of the laborers engaged on the new track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. This morning Mayor Fox received this despatch:—

"The strikers are marching up and down the road and will not let the men go to work."

He has sent out a strong force of officers to maintain the peace and disperse the Milesian mob.

CLOTHING IDENTIFIED.—The property found in the possession of John Howard, whose arrest is recorded in another part of this paper, was this morning identified by Mrs. Watson, who resides at No. 526 North Twelfth street. Her residence was entered yesterday afternoon, during her absence, and robbed of clothing to the value of about $100. An entrance was effected through a cellar window.

IDENTIFIED.—William Hamilton, who was arrested in this city with a handsome set of silver-mounted harness in his possessson, was to-day sent to West Chester for trial. The harness has been identified by Mr. William Darlington, of that place, from whom it had been stolen. Hamilton is represented to be a terror to the residents of West Chester.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Thomas H. Bedford (colored) was arrested last night for having committed an unprovoked assault and battery upon Mrs. Cooney and daughter, as they were leaving the church on Sixth street, above Lombard. He had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and was held in $300 bail for trial.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Bernard Connelly was arrested last night upon the charge of having committed a violent assault and battery upon Sergeant Fisher at Fourth and George streets. The prisoner was arraigned before Alderman Shoemaker this morning, and was held in $600 bail for trial.

FELL DEAD.—William White, conductor of car No. 35 of the Second and Third Streets line, fell dead on his car while at the southern terminus of the road.

MISSING.—Frederick Handwerker, aged 16 years, left his home at Howard and Dauphin streets on the 18th of November last, and has not since been heard of. He is about five feet four inches in height, dark complexion, straight hair, cut short, and has the letters F. H. marked on his right arm. His parents are in great distress concerning him. Any information which will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received by the Mayor.

DEAD INFANT.—This morning a dead infant was found on Thompson street, below Eighth. The Coroner was notified.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$200 Pa 6s 1 se	104⅛	1000 sh Penna	b30. 60⅝
$2000 C & A m 6s,'89	96	100 do	60⅝
$6000 Pa R con mt	96	9 do	60⅝
100 sh Cata Prf	38¼	100 do	b30. 60⅝
50 sh Read.	s5wn. 49⅛	200 do	60⅝
100 sh O C & A R	b30 46¾	100 do	60⅝
		100 sh Sch N Prf	17¾

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Robbins Divorce Case.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

The Court this morning resumed the trial of this unhappy case, the following additional witnesses being examined on benalf of the respondent:—

Susan Templeton sworn.—I resided at Fanny Smith's house in 1865; I never saw Mrs. Robbins there in my life; I never saw either of the parties until I came to court; Robert Hamilton's child did not come there to live until the year 1866; Robert Hamilton I never saw there until the day of Miss Fanny's funeral, some time last year; the only time I ever saw Maria Carey there was in the spring of 1866, when she helped to clean house; the front of the house was not painted until 1867.

William J. Kelly sworn—On last Monday morning I drove from Third street and Girard avenue to Valley Green and back to No. 1313 Wood street; the time was two hours and forty minutes.

Mrs. Sarah J. Robbins recalled—I remember having received a letter from Judge Brewster in February, 1866; I replied to it myself; I composed it without assistance, and conferred with no counsel in reference to it; I had no communication with Mr. Fetter or Judge Brewster with reference to that letter or the reply to it; I showed the reply to my father, mother, and sisters; in December last I first learned that I was charged with having been at No. 1032 Wood street.

Charles D. Robbins recalled and recross-examined—When I broke up my establishment at Twentieth and Green, after the separation, I went to reside at No. 1732 Vine street, where I have resided ever since, except in the summer months of the last two years; in September, 1869, I roomed at Nos. 308 and 310 New street.

It was here offered to show that Mr. Robbins had, from the time of or shortly before the separation been paying attentions to another lady of character from which it would be argued purposes of marriage upon his part with the person referred to.

After argument the Court permitted the examination to proceed.

Witness resumed—I never resided at No. 133 Vine street; Mr. E. H. Shourds resides there; his family consists of his mother, wife, and sister; his sister's name is Mary Jane, sometimes called Mollie Shourds; I first became acquainted with Miss Shourds about seven years ago at her mother's house in Race street, above Second; I did not visit Miss Shourds at her house in 1864; my first visit there was to a company at the invitation of her brother; I paid her no other visit near that time; I went to see her brother; I do not know Miss Hobensack; I do not remember visiting Miss Shourds at 10½ o'clock in the evening during the fall of 1869; I did not call to see her; I probably called to see her brother, and don't know who let me in; I never visited Miss Shourds particularly; I visited the family quite frequently; my wife did not visit there; Mr. David Shourds used to visit my own house; I never, previous to this separation, accompanied Miss Shourds to any place of amusement; I do not remember walking alone with her in the street; my visits to Mr. Shourds' house were more frequent after the separation than before; I have, since the separation, accompanied Miss Shourds to places of amusement; I do not think I went to the theatre with Miss Shourds the evening after the decree of divorce was entered in this case; I have a number of times since then met her in the street and walked with her; since the separation I have visited her house very regularly, almost every day for two or three years; I took my dinner there every day, but not supper or breakfast; I have taken supper there, and I have taken breakfast there; I have slept there on a few occasions, but not within two years, I think; I never had a room in that house; I do not know of any room in that house called Mr. Robbins' room; I have had my clothing there during the summer months of 1869 and 1870; I was not residing at No. 130 Race street in September, 1869; my visits were frequent there then, every day; I went both day and evening; I would generally remain until nine o'clock; I may have been later; I don't think I stayed there all night in September, 1869; my children were in New York after the first week when the school commenced; in the first week of September my daughter was with Mr. D. H. Shourds, No. 133 Race street, and my son was with Mr. Benjamin Shourds; my son has lived at No. 133 Race street when home from school; during the vacation my children were part of the time with their grandparents and part of the time with Mr. Shourds; in the month of March, 1866, I took Miss Shourds to Conshohocken, in the cars; I believe she had a bundle; we went to a dinner party at Mr. G. W. Jacoby's; in the month of March, 1870, I resided at No. 1733 Vine street; I never resided at No. 133 Race street; I sometimes took tea there at that time; I very frequently, about this time, would leave my store and proceed directly to No. 133 Race street; this was almost a daily occurrence; I spend most of my evenings there now; I never made any presents to Miss Shourds; never presented her with a set of furs; I never gave her money except for purchases for my children; my daughter is at school at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, New York; I think Miss Shourds has visited her there, not at my request, but with my knowledge; I can't tell how often; I never accompanied her there; I went with Miss Shourds to New York on one occasion; I think in 1869; she went on to visit a lady who had charge of my children in New York; Miss Shourds stopped at this lady's house; I do not know whether I stopped there or at the Metropolitan Hotel; I have stopped over night at this lady's house, when Miss Shourds was there, not more than once or twice, once after the decree of divorce in this case was reversed.

☞ THE

AMERICUS CLUB'S

ANNUAL BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

FEBRUARY 13, 1871.

CARDS OF ADMISSION, FIVE DOLLARS.

To be had at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL NEWS STAND, TRENWITH'S, No. 614 CHESNUT Street, and GILLINGHMM'S, corner of FIFTH and LOCUST. 2 9 4t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

And now, to wit, October 24, 1870, HERBERT REYNOLDS having filed his petition praying the court to direct satisfaction to be entered of record on a certain mortgage, of premises at Bridesburg, made and executed by RACHEL DOUGLAS to RICHARD HAYES and BARBARA his wife, dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1804, and recorded at Philadelphia in Mortgage Book E F, No. 7, page 585, etc., for the sum of $10,000, to secure the payment of an annuity of $336·67 to the said BARBARA HAYES during her life, and up to the day of her death; that said annuitant has been dead for more than forty years, and that payment of all moneys due upon said mortgage has been made, that the mortgagees are both dead, and their legal representatives cannot be found, and that no satisfaction has ever been entered upon said mortgage.

It is ordered that publication be made once a week for four weeks of notice to all parties claiming any interest therein, to appear and make their objection, if any they have, to the granting of the prayer of said petition, on or before the ELEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SHALLCROSS,
Attorney for Petitioner.
WILLIAM J. LEE,
2 9 thst Sheriff.

FOURTH EDITION

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Highly-Important Correspondence.

Letter of Minister Thornton.

Reply of Secretary Fish.

A Joint High Commission.

Prospects of Amicable Adjustment

The Canadian Fisheries

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence in the Alabama Claims.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a brief message, enclosing the following correspondence:—

SIR EDWARD THORNTON TO MR. FISH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Sir: In compliance with an instruction which I have received from Earl Granville I have the honor to state that her Majesty's Government deem it of importance to the good relations which they are ever anxious should subsist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two Governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and her Majesty's subjects respectively, with reference to the fisheries on the coasts of her Majesty's possessions in North America, and as to any other questions between them which affect the relations of the United States towards those possessions. As the consideration of these matters would, however, involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature, and as it is very desirable that they should be thoroughly examined, I am directed by Lord Granville to propose to the Government of the United States the appointment of a joint high commission, which shall be composed of members to be named by each Government, which shall hold its sessions at Washington, and shall treat of and discuss the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries as well as those which affect the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's possessions in North America. I am confident that this proposal will be met by your Government in the same cordial spirit of friendship which has induced Her Majesty's Government to tender it, and I cannot doubt that in that case the result will not fail to contribute to the maintenance of the good relations between the two countries which I am convinced the Government of the United States as well as that of her Majesty equally have at heart. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient and humble servant, EDWARD THORNTON.

To the Honorable Hamilton Fish.

MR. FISH TO SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1871.—Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of January 26, in which you inform me, in compliance with instructions from Earl Granville, that her Majesty's Government deemed it of importance to the good relations which they are ever anxious should subsist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two Governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and her Majesty's subjects respectively, with reference to the fisheries on the coasts of her Majesty's possessions in North America, and as to any other questions between them which affect the relations of the United States towards these possessions; and further, that as the consideration of these questions would involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature, and as it is very desirable that they should be thoroughly examined, you are directed by Lord Granville to propose to the Government of the United States the appointment of a joint high commission, which shall be composed of members to be named by each Government, shall hold its session at Washington, and shall treat of and discuss the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries as well as those which affect the relations of the United States towards her Majesty's possessions in North America. I have laid your note before the President, who instructs me to say that he shares with her Majesty's Government the appreciation of the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two Governments with reference to the subjects specially suggested for the consideration of the proposed joint high commission; and he fully recognizes the friendly spirit which has prompted the proposal. The President is, however, of the opinion that without the adjustment of a class of questions not alluded to in your note, the proposed high commission would fail to establish the permanent relations and the sincere, substantial and lasting friendship between the two Governments which, in common with her Majesty's Government, he desires should prevail. He thinks that the removal of the differences which arose during the Rebellion in the United States, and which have existed since then, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generically known as the Alabama claims, will also be essential to the restoration of cordial and and amicable relations between the two governments. He directs me to say that should her Majesty's Government accept this view of this matter and assent that this subject also may be treated of by the proposed high commission may thus be put in the way of a final and amicable settlement.

This Government will, with much pleasure, appoint high commissioners on the part of the United States, to meet those who may be appointed on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and will spare no efforts to secure at the earliest practicable moment a just and amicable arrangement of the questions which now unfortunately stand in the way of an entire and abiding friendship between the two nations.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your very obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH

Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., etc., etc.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON TO MR. FISH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1871.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 30th ult., and to offer you my sincere and cordial thanks for the friendly and conciliatory spirit which pervades it. With reference to that part of it in which you state the President thinks that the removal of the differences which arose during the Rebellion in the United States, and which have expired since it, in growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims, will also be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments. I have the honor to inform you that I have submitted to Earl Granville the opinion thus expressed by the President of the United States, the friendliness of which I beg you to believe I fully appreciate. I am now authorized by his lordship to state that it would give her Majesty's Government great satisfaction if the claims, commonly known by the name of the "Alabama Claims," were submitted to the consideration of the same high commission by which her Majesty's Government have proposed that the questions relating to the British possessions in North America should be discussed, provided that all other claims both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, are similarly referred to the same commission. The expressions made use of in the name of the President in your above-mentioned note, with regard to the Alabama claims, convince me that the Government of the United States will consider it of importance that these causes of dispute between the two countries should also and at the same time be done away with, and that you will enable me to convey to my Government the assent of the President to the addition which they thus propose to the duties of the high commission, and which cannot fail to make it more certain that its labors will lead to the removal of all differences between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant EDWARD THORNTON.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, etc.

MR. FISH TO SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1871.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st instant, in which you inform me you are authorized by Earl Granville to state that it would give her Majesty's Government great satisfaction if the claims commonly known by the name of the "Alabama Claims" were submitted to the consideration of the same high commission by which her Majesty's Government have proposed that the questions relating to the British possessions in North America should be discussed, provided all other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country are similarly referred to the same commission. I have laid your note before the President, and he has directed me to express the satisfaction with which he has received the intelligence that Earl Granville has authorized you to state that her Majesty's Government has accepted the views of this Government as to the disposition to be made of the so-called Alabama claims. He also directs me to say, with reference to the remainder of your note, that if there be other and further claims of British subjects or of American citizens growing out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, he assents to the propriety of their reference to the same high commission, but he suggests that the high commissioners shall consider only such claims of this descriptions as may be presented by the governments of the respective claimants at an early day to be agreed upon by the commissioners. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., etc., etc.

The United States Commissioners.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President has appointed as commissioners on the part of the United States, Secretary Fish, General Schenck, Justice Nelson, E. R. Hoar, and Senator Williams. The British Government has also appointed a commission, which will leave England next Saturday. The commission will meet in Washington, and all questions between the two Governments will be referred to them for settlement. The Senate has confirmed the commissioners on the part of the United States.

Collector Appointed in the First Pennsylvania District.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President has nominated John B. Kenney to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, and W. J. Pollock for the Second District.

The San Domingo Commission.

No information about the Tennessee has as yet been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Lee, who reported yesterday at Havana two days from San Domingo. The Department expect to hear from him at Key West. The absence of information increases the anxiety about the vessel. The Secretary of the Navy is of opinion that the Tennessee has been disabled in her machinery and has been compelled to use sail.

FROM EUROPE.

The Queen's Speech.

Continued from the Third Edition.

"It has been with concern that I have found myself unable to accredit myself an ambassador in a formal manner to the Government of Defense which has existed in France since the revolution of September, but neither the harmony nor the efficiency of the correspondence of the two States has been in the slightest degree impaired. The King of Prussia has accepted the title of Emperor of Germany at the instance of the chief authorities of the nation. I have offered my congratulations on an event which bears testimony to the solidity and independence of Germany, and which I trust may be found conducive to the stability of the European system. I have endeavored, in correspondence with other powers of Europe, to uphold the sanctity of treaties and to remove any misapprehension as to the binding character of their obligations.

"It was agreed by the powers which had been parties to the treaty of 1856 that a conference should meet in London. This conference has now been for some time engaged in its labors, and I confidently trust that the result of its deliberations will be to uphold both the principles of public right and the general policy of the treaty and at the same time by the provisions of some of its conditions in fair and conciliatory spirit, to exhibit a cordial co operation among the powers with regard to the Levant.

Ship News.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The steamship City of London, from New York, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New Hamburg Bridge.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Senate has directed an investigation into the condition of the bridge at New Hamburg, where the accident occurred.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9. Arrived, steamer Nevada, from Liverpool.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Vickers, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely the bill to secure the payment of wages to seamen in case of wreck.

Upon the completion of the morning orders, Mr. Trumbull moved to take up the bill specifying a form of oath to be taken by Mr. Miller as a Senator from Georgia.

Mr. Edmunds said the bill would lead to debate, and hoped it would not be taken up, and that the appropriation bills would now be considered.

Mr. Trumbull thought it due to the State of Georgia and the party claiming a seat, that this question should be settled at once in view of the delay which had already occurred in the admission of that State. It was already thoroughly understood in the Senate.

Mr. Davis made the point of order that Mr. Trumbull's motion was entitled to instant consideration, because the admission of a Senator was a question of privilege.

The Vice-President overruled the point, upon the ground that the question was not as to the admission of a Senator, but upon preliminary legislation specifying an oath to be taken by a Senator, to which the signature of the President would be required.

The morning hour here expired, and the bill relating to mixed schools in the District came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Cole moved to postpone the bill so as to take up the appropriation bills.

A vote being taken upon a division of the motion, the first part, to postpone the unfinished business, was agreed to.

A rising vote showed a majority opposed to proceeding with appropriation bills.

Mr. Cole called for the ayes and nays on the motion.

Mr. Sherman expressed his surprise that the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. Trumbull) should antagonize a question of removing the disabilities of one individual against important appropriation bills, particularly as that Senator had asserted that he would not vote for any individual disability bills.

Mr. Trumbull explained that this was not a disability bill.

Mr. Miller labored under no disabilities, but could not take the test oath, and it was necessary that the modified oath should be prescribed for him.

Mr. A. G. Thurman contended that if the Appropriation bills were to be passed, the State of Georgia, which paid a part of the taxes, was entitled to have her representatives in the Senate to watch her interests.

Mr. Edmunds replied that if Georgia wanted to be represented she should elect men who were not disqualified from office.

After further discussion, it was agreed that the case of Mr. Miller should be considered on Monday next.

House.

Mr. Richard H. Whiteley, member elect from the Second district of Georgia, presented himself and took the oath of office.

Mr. Hooper moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the general calendar, with the object of reaching the bill to repeal the income tax.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin gave notice that he would move in committee to take up the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Speaker stated that it would be in order for the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn) to move that the committee proceed to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and that it would be the duty of the chairman to recognize him for that purpose.

If the committee refused that motion it would then be the duty of the committee to take up the calendar and proceed with it *seriatim*. He also stated that it would not be the right of a member to demand the reading of bills in extenso, as the laying of them aside could work them no injury.

Mr. Hooper moved that all general debate in committee end in one minute.

Mr. Dawes appealed to Mr. Hooper not to persist in his attempt to get at the Income Tax bill. It could not be reached in that way. He should let the regular appropriation bills be proceeded with. (Calls to order.)

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to limit debate to one minute, and it was agreed to—yeas, 108; nays, 85.

The question was then taken to go into committee on the general calendar, in order to take up the bill to repeal the income tax, and resulted yeas, 103; nays, 107. So the House refused to go into committee.

The vote was regarded as a test question of the sentiment of the House in regard to the repeal of the income tax. There was a great amount of excitement among members after the roll-call, and before the announcement. Individual votes and changing of the votes affected the result one way or the other. The announcement of the result was greeted with applause and laughter, and it was several minutes before order was restored.

[NOTE.—Several of the Pennsylvania members request the reporter to state that they voted "No" because the bill to repeal the income tax was so far down on the calendar that in their opinion it could not be reached. Among these bills was a bill to reduce the duties on imports, a bill to abolish the duty on coal, a bill to authorize the issue of convertible bonds, and a bill to reduce the duties on imported salt. Besides this, the bill itself could have been amended by adding or attaching any tariff bill that might have been offered.]

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to remove the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. Archer, a member of the Naval Committee, opposed the bill. One of the objections to it was that in the deed conveying a large portion of the yard to the government, there was a clause providing that in case of its ever ceasing to be used for the purpose of a navy yard the property should revert to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New York.

A part of the property proposed to be sold did not belong to the Government, but to the Marine Hospital, the funds of which are contributed by the sailors, twenty cents a week being deducted from the wages of every person in the navy. Another objection was the great importance of the yard itself. Such a dry dock as it possessed could not be built within ten years, or for less than five million dollars.

Mr. Potter opposed the bill, unless provision were made for the establishment of a new yard in the vicinity of New York. As to having the work of the Government done at private shipyards, his answer to that was that all the great private shipyards, with the Morgan Iron Works, the Aliance Iron Works, and all the other great machine shops of New York, were closed, Congress having legislated away their business. It would be little short of insanity to remove the Navy Yard from Brooklyn and place it at New London, leaving the great city of the country without any means to rely upon for works of offense or defense.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Starkweather and Mr. Scofield in support of the bill, and by Messrs. Calkin, Schumaker, and Wood against it, and by Mr. Ketchum in support of his substitute for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the propriety of removing the Brooklyn navy yard and establishing a new one in the State of New York.

Mr. Starkweather opposed the appointment of a commission, which would be restricted to the locality in which some of the commission or their relatives might be interested.

Mr. Ketchum modified his substitute by striking out the names of the commissioners and leaving the appointment of the commission to the President.

OUR CENTENARY.

New Jersey Comes to Aid our Project.

New Jersey passed, with hardly any opposition, a resolution indorsing the claims of Philadelphia in regard to the holding of the grand celebration which is to mark the hundredth year of our existence as a free and independent nation. But with this she was not content, and so has appointed a distinguished committee to visit us, and confer with our Councils in regard to the projected anniversary. This afternoon this committee will arrive and be taken in charge by the Centennial Committee of Councils, of which Mr. John L. Shoemaker is chairman; and they will undoubtedly be treated, as they deserve to be, with distinguished honor. The gentlemen comprising this committee come from both branches of the Legislature. Their names are as follows:—

Senators.	*Assemblymen.*
Edward Bettle, President,	A. P. Coudit, Speaker,
H. S. Little,	Wm. H. Barton,
J. W. Taylor,	J. F. Sanxay,
J. H. Nixon,	W. A. House,
R. E. Edsall.	A. H. Patterson,
	A. C. Canfield.

EXPLOSION AND ACCIDENT.—About 8 o'clock last evening a coal oil lamp exploded at the residence of Mrs. Hanberger, on Ireland street, between Hanover and Palmer. A daughter of Mrs. Hanberger, aged 17 months, was severely burned about the face and hands.

FINE STATIONERY

AND

Card Engraving.

DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

w 1s tuthstop